Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,908.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Dec.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
1910 1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
15th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th "	DELHI	8000	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th "	INDIA	7911	.....	...
14th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7886	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
* 23rd "	ARCADIA	6923	.....	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10513	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7886	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 525,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.		Leave Bombay, 1909.		Leave Karachi, 1909.	
* ⊙ City of Glasgow	6457		...		Dec. 21	
B City of Madras	4684		Dec. 29		Jan. 6	1910
* ⊙ City of Manchester	5044		Jan. 17	1910	Jan. 29	"
‡⊙ City of Athens	5600		...		Feb. 18	"
A Trafford Hall	5321		Mar. 9	"	...	
†⊙ City of York	7705		" 22	"	Mar. 19	"
A City of Vienna	4672		April 6	"	...	
⊙ City of Glasgow	6457		...		April 15	"
B City of Madras	4684		Apr. 11	"	" 21	"
†⊙ City of Calcutta	7812		" 25	"	" 22	"
B Walton Hall	4921		" 29	"	May 5	"
⊙ City of Manchester	5324		...		" 7	"
A Trafford Hall	5321		May 24	"	...	
⊙ City of Karachi	5557		...		" 31	"
⊙ City of Benares	6738		...		June 15	"

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In connection with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay
⊙ City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept 1910.
* ⊙ City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. "	10th Oct. "
⊙ City of Calcutta	7812	22nd " "	15th " "

* Via Marseilles or Naples. ⊙ Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE

IN CONNECTION WITH

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class	Second Class.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single	525	390
To Naples	Return	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta Madras and Colombo	Single	525	390
To Marseilles or Genoa	Return	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single	550	420
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Return	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 20th Dec.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 23rd Dec.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 24th Dec.	6 a.m.	Direct †

* Porebunder Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 23rd Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Anwar and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,946 tons, on Monday 20th Dec. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bascein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ISMAILA," 5,265 tons, sailing on or about the 18th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

17th December, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. 1909
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan., 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X.	17th Feb, "
DUMBEA	5,695	Rebuffat	17th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	14th Apr, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "
NESA	5,538	Martin	9th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,695	Rebuffat	31st Dec. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	28th Jan. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
APRIA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Jan. 1910
SARAMA	4291	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about,
CHINA	5,000	G. Bergaglian	29th Dec. 1909.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
VORWAERTS	B. Bednara	6000	25th Dec. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BRESNIZ	4000	A. de retrics	16th "
AFRICA	4730	E. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BRESNIZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4730	E Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about,
E. F. FERDINAND	6044	E. Nicosie	29th January
PERSIA	5395	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Beinara	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7388	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 and 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Single Class to London	" 545 " 635*
Single Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	" 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Romanby"	3835	10th Jan.	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,

PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

Steamer Fares to England.

A. LIVERPOOL.—

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
1st single 605-0	2nd single	462-0
1st return 990-0	2nd return	704-0

B. LONDON BY SEA.—

1st single 858-0	2nd single	627-0
1st single 693-0	2nd single	528-0
1st return 1,287-0	2nd return	940-8
1st return 1,039-8	2nd return	792-0

C. LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.—

1st single 858-0	2nd single	627-0
1st return 1,287-0	2nd return	941-0

D. LONDON VIA GENOA.—

1st single 694-8	2nd single	451-0
1st return 1,089-0	2nd return	707-0

E. LONDON VIA TRIESTE.—

1st single 760-0	2nd single	535-0
1st return 1,263-0	2nd return	832-0

F. WEYMOUTH (South of England)—

1st single 400-0 and 420-0

G. THIRD CLASS PASSAGES LONDON BY SEA.— Rs.

Berths in general Cabin 210

" " 4 Berth Cabin 225

" " 2 Berth Cabin 240

London via Marseilles

with 2nd class rail Rs. 357, Rs. 342

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employes Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, etc.

For further particulars apply to:—

COUTTS & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	" 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1909.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE

BEST PIANOS

FOR INDIA

FOR SALE, FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD. RICHD. LIPP.
BLUTHNER. STEINWEG-NACHF.
SCHIEDMAYER. PAULWERNER.

MARCKS & CO.

PLEASE NOTE.—We have also an exceptional stock of second-hand Pianos, due the fact that we do a large business in hiring instruments to clients who go to Poona or come to Bombay for the seasons. In many instances such pianos are little used and come back after a few months or weeks, having been treated with all reasonable care, and are therefore equal to new both in appearance and tone. We have a collection of Grands and Uprights by the Best Builders of Pianos for India, which we offer at substantial reductions upon the original prices. Early buyers will, of course, have the best choice of these.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

STEVEN'S LIFTS

Sole Agents:

GARLICK & Co.,

ENGINEERS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

JACOB'S CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

'XMAS, 1909.

Orders for

CAKES,

'XMAS BOXES,

etc.,

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of CHEESE, MACCARONI, PURE OLIVE OIL, DRY NUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, and CHESTNUTS, from the best Houses.

ALL NEW & FRESH LOT JUST to hand Oilmanstores and Provisions.

VISIT OUR STORES EARLY, REGISTER ORDER FOR XMAS.

THE KING OF TYRES.

"DUNLOP"

THE HALL MARK OF TYRE QUALITY

Hence absolute satisfaction is assured to Motorists using

BRITISH-MADE

DUNLOP TYRES.

GOLFERS, Have you tried the DUNLOP GOLF BALL, the "ORANGE SPOT" and the "JUNIOR," the most accurate Ball obtainable, Long Flight, Reliable and Durable? Used by Winners of FIVE 1909 CHAMPIONS.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - - -

manufactured Work Imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards,

Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.

"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.

"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.

"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.

"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.

LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.

"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

Parsi Bazaar Street. BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO., LTD., BRANCH OFFICE will be REMOVED from the 20th Inst., to ALICE BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, near Dady Seth Fire Temple.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 24th, 25th and 27th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 17th December, 1909.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December, 1909, for the following works:—

(a) Building a new Mortuary in the compound of the Cama Hospital. Value of work about Rs. 4,800 (work above plinth level).

(b) Constructing a block to contain three mortuaries and a Post Mortem room in the compound of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Value of work about Rs. 4,474 (work above plinth level).

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours, either on personal application, or by Agents. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any Tender or Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
BOMBAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 1909.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MISTRI VAZIR HAJI has agreed to SELL to our client, Mr. NUSSERWANJI RUSTOMJI MISTRI, the property belonging to him and described in the schedule below.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the Undersigned at their office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1909.

LITTLE and Co.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situated on the Agripada Estate, at Sutar Road, Plot No. 31 together with the Bungalow, outhouses, kitchen and stable, standing thereon, together with garden ground and surrounded by a compound wall belonging to the property hereby agreed to be sold, which said property is situated in the Registration District of Bombay, and assessed under Municipal Ward E No. 4099 (2), Street No. 31, and is bounded as follows:—On the North by the property of Rustomji Sorabji Dawar, on the South by the vacant land or ground belonging to Improvement Trust, and on the West by Sutar Road, and on the East by the vacant ground belonging to Improvement Trust, and which said property is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor, Mistri Vazir Haji.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KAMALSEY alias KAMALSI BHIKHA, late of Bombay, Kapol Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

GODAWARIBAI, widow of KAMALSI BHIKA, of Bombay, Kapol Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Batbhaya Moholla, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the ninth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
The 15th day of December, 1909.
JAMSETJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO QUARRYMEN AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, are prepared to receive Tenders for the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO QUARRY STONE, at Nowroji Hill, within the limits of an area more particularly described in the Form of License admeasuring about 7,885 Square yards, lying between Chinch Bunder Road, South of Elphinstone Bridge, and 2nd Nowroji Hill Road, for a period not exceeding five years. The particulars, conditions of and Form of Tender and Form of License may be obtained on application and on payment of Rupees Five at the Offices of the Improvement Trust.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. Tenders must be sent (in sealed envelopes) before One o'clock noon Standard Time, on TUESDAY, the 18th January, 1910, addressed to the ENGINEER, of the Improvement Trust and endorsed "Tender for right of quarrying," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Two Thousand Rupees.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. KENT, A. M. Inst; C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

No. 2134-B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 8TH DECEMBER, 1909.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the Native Army REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in civil capacities, may be obtained on application to the—

(i) Recruiting Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar (Samana via Kohat from 15th April to 15th October) for Pathans. Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans. Jullundur for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharmsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Mahomedans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Mahomedans.

(ii) Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places above mentioned:—

1. Name of person or firm offering employment.
2. Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.
3. Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
4. Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
5. Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
6. Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

A. H. O. SPENCE, Major,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

TO enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains during the Christmas Holidays, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to book their seats beforehand at Colaba Station.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 4th December, 1909.

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A LARGE QUANTITY of OBSOLETE SECOND-HAND MACHINERY and PETTY STORES, are available FOR SALE on the Nagda-Muttra Railway, and may be inspected at the Kotah (Rajputana) Depot.

For further particulars apply to undersigned.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
Nagda-Muttra State Railway,
Kotah.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

WANTED.

QUALIFIED OVERSEERS. Applicants must have had practical experience in the direction and supervision of masonry and other works, in the taking of cross sections and the setting out of large works, be first class draughtsmen, levellers and surveyors and capable of taking out quantities and preparing estimates. None but fully qualified and well educated men need apply. Applicants should state their age, salary expected and when they could join. Applications to be sent to the Undersigned, on or before the 1st January, 1910.

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Bombay Works Division,
G. I. P. Railway, Matunga, Bombay.

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AN EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE MANAGER for a well-going FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Apply with Testimonials and state salary required. Box No. 2777, care of this paper.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for long and short periods at rates varying from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum, according to the length of the period for which money may be deposited. Currency Notes of any circle and cheques on any town in India are received free of charge in this account.

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AHMAD HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Director.

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RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
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Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
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Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

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BRANCHES:
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AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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Managing Director.

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Lessee and Manager, MAURICE E. BANDMANN.
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THE GIRL FROM PARIS.
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Special Matinee at 5-30 p.m.
THE RUNAWAY GIRL.
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FULL ORCHESTRA, Elaborated Scenery and Dresses.
Doors Open at 8-30. Commencing 9-30.
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Special Discounts for Season Tickets for Orchestra and Circle only.

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A wonderful and weird dramatic film picture of this famous Italian story.

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Admission and Skates, 8 annas.

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Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22-8 and 25.
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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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Manager.
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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H. M. S. Rolbresster.....Lieut Dalall ..... Royal Navy
I M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird..... .....R Navy
H M S Prosorpine...Capt J T Marshall... .....R Navy
H M S Sphinx...Comdr N Harvey ....R Navy

IN THE STREAM

H M S Hyacinth..... ....Capt Dick .....Flagship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 17.

Arabia s.....4148 Leigh .....P & O S N Co
Brilliant.....3609 Morrison .....Standard Oil Co
Britannia.....1969 Hales .....Bo & H S & Co
Blake .....2896 Hill .....W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia .....3529 W Hayward.....P & O S N Co
Clan Macdougall...3112 Hayward ... James Finlay & Co
Dinsdale Hall...2534 Browne .....W F Graham & Co
Elisabeth .....2876 Fajsaob .....Ralli Bros
Fultala.....2102 Reddolk..... .....M M & Co
Hild...719 Salveson ..Bangkok.....F F Campbell & Co
Kaiser.....1714 ..Holdt...Zanjibar...23 12...A Strinels
Kilbride .....2335 Mucferlone.....Tae Captain
Lusos .....3181 L Randie ... ...
Majidi.....1857 Newly.....B & P S N Co
Nizam.....2041 Morgon... .....Turner Morrison & Co
Nadir.....2041 Bizy.....T Morrison & Co
Northwales .....2382 Owen W & A ....Graham & Co
Polunda.....723 Burton.....Moysten.....F Plant
Parley .....2785 A L Pritchett... .....
Querimba.....4938..... .....Smith M M & Co
Sanctoria.A2378 Ward..... .....The Bombay & Co
Shah Navaz.....2522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Swaledale.....2347 Field..... Killick Nixon & Co
Strathgarry.....2840 Stanhope W & A ..Graham & Co
Venetia .....2383 Parilon ..... W & A Graham & Co
Vermont .....2723 Hargoess ... W & A Graham & Co
Vadala.....2161 Peet.....M M & Co
Woods.....2160 Hughes.....T T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 17.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Dock.	Agents
A Asaye	4359	Jones			P & O S N Co
B Dido	...3127	Runton...	Hull...	22-12...	J Finlay & Co
C & R Oulna	3988	Maclachlan		Antwerp	co-12 M M & Co
F King Malcolm	2828	Thomas			Antwerp F M rrison & Co
G Haidari	1563	Oray	Zanzibar	11-12...	B & P S N Co
K Begum	2942	Nicoll			T M & Co
M Dumra	762	Manley	P Gulf	16-12...	M M & Co
N Southville	2263	Hair...	Hull	24 12...	W & A Graham & Co
O Roma	2363	W M Storas			W & A G & Co
P Ulmsinga	1839	Robertson	Seith	15-12	W & A Graham & Co
Q St Bride	2414	Nicall			W & A Graham & Co
T Ismaila	3381	Fenvere...	Calcutta	812	M M & Co H W P D
Barsvati	413	Ahmed	Mangiore	17 12...	B S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

S Norsun'a ..2414 Alston ..London...18 12 ..W & A Graham & Co
4 Gor e M Embricos...2244 Goulandris . Port Said 18 12...Ralli Bros
5 Siam 2953 Jenkins ..Marseilles...17-12...T M & Co
6 Jerseymoor ...2353 A W Stonehouse Liverpool 15 12 T Morrison & Co
8 Bombay Mail...2398 Ivans ..Kobe ..24 12 ..N Y Kaisha
10&11 Devanha 4764 Powel...Shanghai 22-12 P & O Co
12&13 Egypt...4178 Summers...London ..18 12...P & O S N Co
15 Glendhu.....3629 Norris ...Kobe ..4 12 T M & Co
16 Capri.....2718 Dini...Hongkong.....17 12 ..Florio Rubattino & Co
16 Olympia.....2309 Tuit.....W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Arabia s	Leigh	London, Nov. 26
	Clan Macdonald s	Hayward	Glasgow, " 11
	Elizabeth s	Fajsach	Savona, " 26
	North Wales s	Owen	Portsaid, Dec. 1
	Strathgarry s	Stankope	Calcutta, " 6

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Capri s	Dina	Hongkong.
	Naseri s	Lemiere	Persian Gulf.
	Lhasa s	Macdiarmed	Karachi.
	Siam s	Xiggn	Genoa etc.
	Hild s	Salvesen	Bangkok etc.

The following vessels began to load on Friday.
Steamer Elizabeth for Marseilles.
" Northwales for Liverpool etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line s s. "Massilia" homeward bound passed Suez on the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—60 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 20 bales wool, A Janmahmed; 30 bales wool, J Kasra; 1 bale wool, H Lalji and Co; 12 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co; 10 cwts chillies, 10 cwts cumminseed, 10 cwts turmeric and 10 cwts cocum, W and A Graham and Co.

Northwales s—2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Siam s—2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfuse and Co.

Olympia s—280 cwts tallow, E Mahmed.

Elizabeth s—17,000 cwts cottonseed, 8,997 cwts groundnuts, 16,700 cwts mowraseed, 11,000 cwts castorseed, 3,680 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts poppyseed, 3,009 cwts rapeseed and 68,502 cwts teaseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—5 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—10 bales twist, Swadeshi Mill and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—5,000 cwts cottonseed L Dreyfuse and Co, 2,000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros.

King Malcolm s—2,000 cwts castorseed and 2,005 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros, 1,170 cwts myrabollams B Comersey, 2,000 cwts cottonseed W Beshar, 740 cottonseed A Khimji.

FOR STOCKHOLM.

Dido s—55 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—3,009 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 110 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Bros.

Jerseymoor s—50 bales cotton-waste N Daruji, 2,000 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR NORRKOPING.

Dido s—55 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lusos—180 tons, old iron Alex Georguli.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—100 bales twist Framji Sons and Co; 100 cwts elibanum P Jaithabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—100 bales cotton D D Currance and Co; 200 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Begum s—300 bales cotton B Shamji and Co; 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Devanha s—580 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton S Framji and Co; 600 bales cotton G Dossa and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru s—300 bales cotton R D Master and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Begum s—16 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandhi and Sons; 100 bales cotton, Tatta Sons and Co.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

S S Moravia 2,368 tons Captain D Cosulich, sailed for Trieste on 28th day of November, with 8,987 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR TRIESTE.

1,230 bales linseed, 1,333 bales teelseed, Volkart Bros; 3,002 bales teelseed, J Fachiri; 1,334 bags teelseed, L Drefuse and Co; 2,315 bags teelseed and 2,304 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, The New Mofusil and Co; 497 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 220 bales cotton; Walter Pavri and Co; 220 bales cotton, G Doosa and Co; 110 bales cotton, P Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

2,286 bags castorseed, and 1,300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,232 bags linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,757 bags castorseed and 796 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Wadker and Co; 600 bales cotton, S Framji and Co; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 200 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Dosa and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

FOR FIUME.

220 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

1,750 bags teelseed, J Fachiry; 50 bales twist, Gazel Bros.

FOR BEYROUTH.

15 bales twist, A A Rahim; 24 bales twist, Gazel Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

2,716 bags castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

2,666 bags teelseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Koerber 3,157 tons Captain A Foresti sailed for Trieste on 1st day of December with 10,352 bales cotton, and the following cargo:—

FOR TRIESTE.

8 cases animal guts, A D Mayer; 1,000 bags teelseed, J Fachiri; 1,600 bags teelseed, 2,890 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,830 bales cottou, Volkart Bros; 56 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 4 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 990 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 882 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 440 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 935 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 220 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR VENICE.

2,286 bags castorseed, and 1,250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros., 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 100 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

FOR FIUME.

225 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

1,000 bags myrabollams, A Khimji.

IMPORT.

S S Clan Macdonald 3,112 tons Captain G Hayward arrived in harbour on Friday from Liverpool with the following cargo:—

214 twist, 12 turpentine, 50 green copperas, 533 whisky, 190 wine spirits, 210 ale, 180 coal pitch, 100 borax, 337 paint, 316 papers, 373 confectionary, 189 oil, 20 parafine wax 10 glue, 360 empty bottles, 199 grease, 1,949 soap, 20 buckets, 100 gambier salt, 203 crystls soda, 225 old newspapers, 10 padlocks, 1,515 tons coal 1,203 cott

S S Elizabeth 2,876 tons Captain F Fiysuch arrived in harbour on Friday from Savona with ballast.

S S Northwales 2,382 tons Captain S Owen arrived in harbour on Friday from Portsaid with ballast.

S S Strathgarry 2,840 tons Captain D Stanhope arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

OPIUM.

FROM MANDOSORE.

25 Johasmal Moolchand, 20 Ramnarayen Buldeodas

FROM JAORA.

20 Ramjidas Ramchandre; 25 Tilacchand Hukumchand.

FROM INDORE.

50 Penodiram Balchand.

FROM UJJAIN.

25 Goolabrai Kedarmal; 12 Harnandrai Ghanandas; 100 E D Sassoon and Co; 25 Budridas Harmandas; 50 Chiniram Jushraj.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Dec. 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt G R Gaudoin, B
Capt J F Curran, I S M D, B
Asst Sur W H K Brumby, B
Asst Sur H C Jackson, B
Asst. Sur I Charan, B
Mr F Hannyngton, B Cov
Mr P R Gadell, B Cov
Mr W A E Blakeman, B
Mr W E Curry, B
Mr F J Mose, B
Rev R S Bennertz, B
Asst Sur J W Greahy, Bo
Mr R E Enthoven, Bo Cov
Col G A Williams, I A
Col A P Westlake, I A
Major J H S Murray, R E
Major H Chandler, Mily Accts Dept
Major H W Cobham, D A A G, Sirhind Bde
Major C C Cook, 7 Lrs
Capt A J Close, R E
Capt G W Bond, S T C
Capt J Lindsay Smith
Capt P R Keen, 56 R
Capt K S Kirkpatrick, 3 Brah
Capt R E Peiniger, R A
Capt T S Noris, I M S
Capt E B Cotter, R A
Capt E K Molesworth, R E
Capt A S B Shuttleworth S T C
Lieut J Bishop S T C
Lieut K E Cooper, 110 M L I
Lieut C H Clutterbuck, 152 R
Miss A Gordon French, Q A M N S I
Asst Engineer A H Way man, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J F Whyte, I A, B, 14 days
Mr F P Rennie, B Cov, 2 mo M C
Mr H C Streatfeild, B Cov, 2 mo
Mr W C Bull, B, 1 mo M C
Mr W P White, B, 3 mo M C
Mr P Williams, B, to July 11, 1910
Mr D O'Hara, B, 6 mo M C
Col K Chesney, 18 Lrs, till Jan 11, 1911
Lieut Col W E Kerrich, R A, to June 1, 1910
Major D H Drake Brockman, 39 R, 3 days
Major J H Lloyd, 6 G B, 14 days
Capt J S Corlett, 15 Lrs, 2 mo
Lieut C G M Plumer, 61 P W O Prs, 14 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr C L Alexander, B Cov
Mr H A Sharp, B
Mr J G Davis, B
Mr C H Gadsden, M

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place very quietly at St. Pauls' Church, East Molesey, on the 22nd inst., between Edward Grose, 16th Rajputs, younger son of the late James Grose, C.I.E., and Catherine Mary, younger daughter of J. W. Gullick, C.M.G., of Thames Cottage, East Molesey.

BEAUTY AAD HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—" Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MILNE—December 17, at the United Free Church of Scotland, Bombay, Ashley Stuart Milne, South Indian Railway, to Susan Dacre Henderson, youngest daughter of the late W. Henderson, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BOOTHBY—Nov. 24, at Whitehall, Sittingbourne, the wife of Capt. W. O. Boothby, R.N., N.V.O., his Majesty's ship "Minotaur," of a son.

LAMPEN—Nov. 23, at 45 Overstand Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W., the wife of Capt. Lewis Charles Lampen, Royal Marine Light Inf., of a son.

LOCH—Nov. 28, at Simla, the wife of Capt. S. G. Loch, D.S.O., R. E., of a daughter.

NEPEAN—Nov. 23, at Ingleside, Holt, Wilts, the wife of Sir Charles Nepean, Bart., of a son.

ROBINSON—Nov. 23, at North Foreland, Broadstairs, the wife of Major T. B. Robinson, Q.D.F., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUTLER-BOWDON—WALMESLEY—Nov. 23, at the Oratory, Brompton, Col. Butler-Bowdon to Mary Monica, daughter of the late Herman Walmesley.

DOBELL—SWYNNERTON—Nov. 23, at St. John's Church, Southwick Crescent, London, Ralph Dobell to Gertrude Mary Massy, daughter of the Rev. Charles Swynnerton, F.S.A., Senior Chaplain, Indian Staff (retired).

HEASLOP—BROMFIELD—Nov. 23, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Adair Colpoys Heaslop, lieutenant, Royal Garrison Art., son of the late Col. Heaslop, Royal Marine Art., to Sibyl Mary, daughter of the late H. Bromfield, Esq.

PONSONBY—PAYNTER—Nov. 25, at St. Michael's, Chester Square, Thomas Ponsonby, late 10th Royal Hussars, to Frances May, daughter of the late Major George Paynter.

WATTS—AYLMER—Nov. 23, at St. Mary's, Wolborough, Lionel Kingsland Watts to Edith Dorothy, daughter of Capt. Aylmer, late 17th Regt.

DEATHS.

ADAIR—Nov. 28, at 40 Aberdare Gardens, West Hampstead, Violet, daughter of the late Major Allan Shafto Adair.

BETTY—Nov. 23, at Sandhurst, Berks, Col. Joshua Frederick Kemmis Betty, late R. A., aged 76.

COLL—Nov. 29, at 54 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin, Clara Rosetta, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Patrick Coll, K.C.B.

HOWARD—Nov. 24, at Ellerslie, Guildford, Col Walter Howard, late 80th Regt and Army Pay Dept., aged 71.

TEEVAN—Nov. 24, at 24 Seafield Road, Hove, Major G. J. Teevan, late 3rd (King's Own) Light Dragoons and 94th Regt., aged 70.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR

Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay 2nd Extra Race Meeting.
Unveiling of Mr. Shapurji B. Bhurucha's Portrate, Brokers' Hall, Share Market, 3-40 p. m.
Yacht Club Races.
Billiard Match, Century Club, Gaiety Theatre building, 9-30 p. m.
Doll Dressing Competition, Cama Hospital, 4 p.m.
Concert Y. M. C. A. Hall, 9-15 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30 and 10 p. m; extra show 11-15 p. m.
Skating Rink, Cruickshank-road, 6 to 8 p. m. and 9-30 to 11-30 p m.
Public Lecture, by Swami Govind Acharya in English on "Bhagavad Gita" and "Vedanta Philosophy," Hall of the Theosophical Society at 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-MORROW.

Sunday December 19.—4th Sunday in Advent.

Maxim: "Intense anxiety is a hindrance to accomplishment."—BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

THE SEVA-SADAN.—A lecture on "What does Bhishma's character teach us" will be delivered by Mrs. Mashibai Heralekar in Marathi to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Y. M. M. A.—The 30th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day, at the Aga Islam School, New Nagpada, when Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi will deliver a lecture on "Is friendship but a name?"

ELECTION OF UNIVERSITY FELLOW.—A meeting of all registered Graduates of the Bombay University will be held, on the 26th January 1910, to elect an ordinary Fellow in the room of Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, whose term of office expires.

EAROLA UNION.—A meeting of this Union will be held to-morrow, (Sunday) at 8 p.m. (B.T.) at Mr. Obimanlal Shroff's, Maniar Buildings, near Girgaum Post Office, in which Mr. Bhagwandas Vithaldas will deliver a lecture on "Duty." Mr. Motilal T. Dalal, Pleader, will preside.

"THE BELLS OF CAVEL."—A musical piece in the Goanese language by J. A. Fernandes, will be performed at the Empire Theatre to-night, (Saturday) at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.) by the Dem Carlos Dramatic Club. At the same performance Professor C. S. Rodrigues, late of the Larola Company, will give violin and mandoline solos.

LECTURE.—Swami A. Govindacharya will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this (Saturday) morning at 9 a.m. in "Bhagavad Gita" and in the evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Vedant a Philosophy. The Lecture, are open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies. The above leotures will be continued to-morrow morning and evening at the same hours.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOMBAY SHARE AND STOCK EXCHANGE.—The ceremony is to be performed, at 2 p.m. this afternoon, of unveiling an artistic portrait, in the Stock Exchange, of Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, the President of the Bombay Share and Stock exchange. There will be an unusually large gathering of brokers in shares, notes, hundees, and gold and silver. The Committee of management have spared no trouble or expense to give "eclat" to the occasion.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY COLLEGE.—We are requested to announce that the Sixth College Day Gathering of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College Union will take place to-morrow the 19th at 6 p. m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution, Queen's Road., The Hon. Mr. Justice Dinsha D. Davar will preside and give away prizes to the successful students of the Moral Instruction classes conducted in 1909 by the members of the Union for the benefit of the present pupils of the higher classes of their "Alma Mater" The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution

NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.—On behalf of the Aryan Social Union, the following have been elected delegates to the Indian National Social Conference to be held at Lahore on the 31st December:—The Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Mr. R. B. Visonji Khimji, Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar, Mr. Damodar Ratansi Chalwala, Mr. Jivaji K. Parulkar, Mr. Nanalal Parbhuram, Mr. Uiamlal K. Trivedi, Mr. Lalji Ramji, Mr. Ranchhorlal B. Golwala, Mr. Amerchand P. Parmar, Mr. Chandrahasya Ramkrishna.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.—A meeting of leading members of the Cutchee Memon community was held on Thursday in the office of Mr. Haji Sulleman Haji Ahmed at Mandvi. Mr. Haji Ismail Haji Allana was called to the chair. The meeting considered what steps should be taken to congratulate Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, a member of the community, on his being appointed the new Sheriff of Bombay; to raise a fund for the benefit of children of the community in memory of the honour done to them; and to thank Government for having made the appointment. After some discussion it was resolved to call a meeting of the community for determining the above matters at the "Jamatkhana." A sum of Rs. 13,000 was subscribed at the meeting for carrying out the above objects.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Colonel W. R. P. Wallace and Officers the Glouster Band will render the following programme of music under the direction of A. F. Hawkes, B. M., on the Esplanade Bandstand on this evening:—

March	Rienzi ... Wagner
Overture	Egmont ... Feethoven
Idyll	The Glow-Worm ... Linke
Selection	Faust ... Gounod
Song	Sleep and Forget ... White
Valse	Old Boggs ... Anon
Selection	My Lady Molly ... Jones
Galop	Pleiune Carrier ... Bohn

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music to-day at 6 p. m. under the direction of Mr. Maligiani:—

March	The Soldiers' Welcome ... Gencle
Overture	Tancredi ... Rossini
Valse	Pomone ... Waldteufel
Selection	Hibernian Bouquet ... Straus
Valse	Entre Nous ... Waldteufel
Palonaise	... Chopin

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p. m. to-morrow, Sunday:—

Fest March	Tannhauser ... Wagner
Overture	Fra Diavolo ... Auber
Gavotte	The Chimes ... Hume
Grand Selection	Il Bravo ... Mercadante
Valse	Wiener Frauen ... Lebar
Selection	La Traviata ... Verdi
Galop	The Tubophone ... Hume

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day:—

March	The Light Horse ... Blon
Overture	Massaniello ... Auber
Serenade	An 'alouse ... Eilenberg
Valse	Die Hydropaten ... Gung'l
Selection	Veronique ... Messager
Flower Gavotte	Hearts and Flowers ... Tobani
Selection	San Toy ... S Jones

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane commencing at 6-15 p. m. (S.T.) to-day.

March	British Empire ... Karl Kaps
Overture	Fe l ... Leutner
Incidental Music to	Monsieur Beaucaire ... Bucalossi
Valse	Daheim ... Gung'l
Selection from	The Mikado ... Sullivan
Entr' Acte	Sweet Briar ... Squires
Two-Step	Ginger ... Wurm

THE COLLECTOR OF THE THANA DISTRICT AT UTTAN.—Mr. J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., the District Collector and Magistrate of Thana, on his visit to these parts, has fixed his headquarters at Uttan. From Uttan he visited the villages of Gorai and Culvem on Monday. Having expressed his desire to see the Church and the School of Uttan, he was received on Tuesday the 7th instant by the school children at the entrance of the Church. Mr. Rieu, was quite surprised to find such a large Church of such an artistic design and with great taste. From the Church, Mr. Rieu, was welcomed to the school with a song. Then one of the children of the school presented him with a bouquet of flowers, and recited a piece of poetry. Mr. Rieu examined the children of the fourth and the third standards and found that the reading was quite good, while the director of the school in a short address, thanked him for the honor he had conferred on the institution. In reply, the Collector expressed his great satisfaction at the hearty reception accorded him and at the behaviour of the children. He was glad to see among the seventy children a number of non-Chrirstans. In the visitors book, Mr. Rieu, the Collector concludes by saying: "The school reflects credit on those in charge of it." On Tuesday evening Mr. Rieu left Uttan.

THE EXCELSIOR CINAMATOGRAPH.

THE Management of this popular show announce another change of programme this evening, which promises to prove as attractive as all that have been seen. There will be three comic films, the first entitled "The Sleeper," in which the powers of a celebrated Hypnotist are exhibited, when one of the subjects a Farmer's Wife is so much affected, that she continues to sleep, notwithstanding all the various attempts to awake her. The Farmer however, taking advantage of the position, advertises her as the celebrated sleeping Eulalie, charging Rs. 2 for admission and thus makes a large sum of money. The sleeping Eulalie unexpectedly regains consciousness and is surprised at the luxury, by which she is surrounded. The Farmer advises her to keep on sleeping, but she is very hungry, and in order to save the crowds any disappointment the Farmer put on her clothes and takes her place. There will also be a very interesting film to those who are fond of skating "A roller skating club in Australia", in which the world's champion accomplishes some extraordinary feats. which probably many amateurs would try to imitate at the local skating rink. A pathetic film entitled "The Bunch of Lilac," pourtrays a touching story of two little orphans, too poor to purchase flowers to place on their Mother's grave, stealthily pluck a bunch of Lilac in a public garden. and are caught by the keeper, to whom they explain everything, when his heart being touched, he accompanies them to the grave with the flowers, and finally adopts the orphaus. A splendid colored film, which will carry the visitors to the Pavilion to-night and through the coming week, through the celebrated City of Agra, will also be flashed on the screen, but the chief attraction of the programme will be the magnificent film, entitled "Count Ugolino"—an Historical subjet film, in which is painfully illustrated the extremes, to which the desire for power and position of times leads men, and the cruel results of the carrying out of plans to fulfil such desires. The scenes, which are depicted with great fidelity, are really grand and beautiful, both in landscape as also in exact reproduction of the style on dress worn.

HINDU RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the present circumstances of the Hindus, it is considered extremely desirable to spread religious education throughout the country.

Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, which has been established for the religious, educational and social advancement of the Hindus with its All-India organisation, has lately adopted the following means for the spread of religious training:—(1) Preparing and publishing tracts and books for religious training on universal and non-sectarian lines; (2) appointing trained religious preachers and teachers for giving religious training in schools, colleges and Pathsalas and by public lectures; and (3) establishing local mission in the principal cities of India for home-training.

Sri Maharashtra Gurzar Dharma Mandal—the Provincial organisation of Sri Mahamandal for this part of the country—is going to engage a good number of trained preachers and teachers and will help the Hindu public by giving religious training in their houses free of any charge. The persons desirous of receiving religious training for themselves or their sons and daughters are requested to apply to the undersigned.

MANMOHANDAS RAMJI, J.P.
Provincial Secretary, Sri Maharashtra Gurzar Dharma Mandal.
77-79 Apollo Street, Bombay.

ELECTORATE FOR THE PARSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Shapoorji B. Katrak's letter, in yesterday's issue of your paper, purporting to be a reply to my letter published in last Wednesday's issue, on the subject of a separate electorate for the Parsis, calls for a brief rejoinder from me.

Mr. Katrak seems to think that I made an "attack" on Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, whom he gives credit for having organized the movement to send a memorial to Government praying for a separate electorate for the Parsis. I do not think Mr. Petit himself regards my letter in that light. As a public citizen of some standing, he is sufficiently broad-minded to make due allowance for honest differences of opinion. He is a staunch Congressman and, I dare say he knows how widely divergent are the views of men belonging even to the same political party. He would not, therefore, be surprised, if I held views diametrically opposed to his own on the question of the representation for the Parsis. I am exceedingly sorry, if Mr. Jehangir B. Petit has construed my letter in the light of an attack against him. Nothing could be further from my thoughts. I am a great admirer of Mr. Petit. I respect him for the zeal which he has evinced in the public cause on many occasions. But I am sure even he will not claim that he is infallible. If Mr. Petit has served the public nobly on occasions it does not follow that I am to admire all his actions. It does not also follow that if I am honestly and conscientiously convinced that a particular action of Mr. Petit is wrong, I am not to give expression to my conviction. So long as my motive is to serve the public cause and language is not offensive, I suppose nobody can object to my expressing my thoughts and feelings even in the clearest and most unequivocal language. I have often heard Mr. Petit in the Congress camp claiming the right to give fearless expression to his views. I hope the recognises the same right in others and does not think any the worse of a man who believes a little more or a little less than himself on any public question. Mr. Katrak says I was hissed out at the Anjuman meeting on account of my "vituperation." I do not think so. Hissing has become the normal state at the Anjuman meetings for the last several years and it will continue so long as schoolboys are admitted to them. Has Mr. Katrack forgotten the "loyalty meeting" that was held at the Allbless Bagh, only very recently about which it was complained that the most highly educated and cultured among the Parsis had hissed and hooted at each other till the meeting was converted into a perfect bear garden? It seems to be accepted as the fundamental principle by the Parsis in the Anjuman meetings that if a speaker dissents from the views of the majority or even the minority he is to be hissed and hooted at and even to be refused a hearing if possible. For many nervous speakers sit down the moment hissing begins. I am however differently constituted. I enjoy the sight of educated and half-educated men wasting their breath upon me. I get a few seconds' rest to collect my thoughts and I continue my speech quite calmly from the point at which it was interrupted. At the last Anjuman's meeting also I finished my speech and such is the inconsistency of human nature that I was applauded when I sat down, by the very men who were most energetic in howling at me. However this is a personal and less important matter. The principal question is whether Mr. Petit was well advised in organizing the movement. On this question Mr. Katrak refuses to commit himself. He says he would not say whether it was necessary to hold the meeting. This is very strange, considering the fact that he was the most enthusiastic person present at the meeting. It was he who vociferously proposed three cheers for the Chairman and three more for the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet, at the termination of the proceedings. How is it that his enthusiasm has now cooled down? Has he seen cause to change his opinion? If so, I must congratulate him on his having an open mind. Perhaps for him as for others there is no getting over the facts that the Parsis as a community do not want a separate electorate and that the meeting of the so called Parsi Anjuman was a "fiasco" to use the apt expression of the "Jam-e-Jamshed." My opposition to the principal proposition at the Anjuman meeting was based on clear grounds. I honestly believed, as I still believe, that the acceptance by the Parsis of the principle of special electorates based on religious beliefs and communities would embarrass the Government, in as much as the example of the Parsis would be immediately followed by the Jains the Buddhists, the Jews, Native Christians, etc., and the Government would not know where to draw the line of demarcation. I said at the meeting that, as loyal citizens, it was the duty of the Parsis to point out to the Government the mistake it had committed in introducing the principle of communal representation and to demonstrate to the authorities concerned how utterly impossible is was to carry the principle to its logical conclusion. My second contention was that it was too late to ask the Government to confer upon the community the boon for which the Allbless Bagh meeting was organized, and that a memorial forwarded to the Government at the eleventh honour would only meet with a rebuff.—Yours etc.,

MANEKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

Grant Road, December 17.

MR. J. L. RIEU IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Rieu, I.C.S., Collector of Thana, with his usual solicitude for the well-being of his people (subjects) is now on tour in the villages of Thana District, with a view to see for himself their condition and improvements required. Being a temporary resident of Kole-Kalyan, I have a personal and bitter experience of the local road which, in spite of some supposed improvement, is in an impassable state. The road is in such a disgraceful condition that it is surprising how its state can escape the notice of the members of the Local Board or the Trustees of the Kole-Kalyan State. I hope all the landowners of the village will take this opportunity of ventilating their grievances to the Collector. To the travellers (pedestrians and cart-drivers) the hardships is intolerable; and unless the villagers bestir themselves, and approach their legitimate Sahs, the amelioration of the road will never come.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

LASCARS IN ZZODO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me through your columns to make a special appeal on behalf of the Indian Lascars visiting the Port of London?

They thoroughly appreciate the benefits of the little club we have succeeded in starting for their use near the Docks. But we have very little money and I fear, unless we can raise a few hundred pounds, the effort will have to be abandoned. Will not the generous public of Bombay, specially the merchants and shipowners, who owe so much to our Indian marine—help in this matter? Messrs. Grindlay and Co. are prepared to receive contributions through their Agents Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co. or direct.

I know I am a bad beggarman but, ask with confidence on behalf of our Indian seamen.—Yours. etc.,

J. POLLEN, C.I.E.

Victoria Dock Road, London, E., Dec. 3.

RECENT INSURANCE F

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The "Indian Spectator":—After a hot and dusty itinerary extending over four weeks, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief was able to take some rest in Bombay, with a very pleasant evening spent amidst English and Indian friends. This reunion was got up by a Mahomedan citizen who, like not a few others, owes something to the gallant soldier whose lot has been cast with so many people and in so many parts of the country. Up at Calcutta there is plenty of official and social work awaiting General Creagh. For, though his first duty is towards the army, Native and European, the Commander-in-Chief has wider interests both as a member of the Viceroy's Council and as the next most important citizen of the empire. That Sir O'Moore Creagh is equal to his duties and keenly watchful of his interests, has already been seen. The civilian as well as the military man in Bengal will find him accessible, as he was found in the north, especially where the welfare of the people is concerned. The poor in India have few to help them: probably the officials think of them more than their own so-called representatives.

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S RESIGNATION.

The "Parsi":—The announcement that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta will be unable to preside at the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress at Lahore will be a keen disappointment to all who were relying on him to give the Congress a fresh impulse along the lines of general progress and common sense. Sir Pherozeshah is, of course, not so young as he was, and although the office of President of the Congress is a short-lived one, it is very strenuous while it lasts, and this alone makes it necessary that its acceptance should be subject to conditions of health. At the time of writing, however—and indeed Sir Pherozeshah's message is worded so as to give some colour to the idea—rumours are plentiful as to disagreements having arisen between the President-elect and some of the Punjabi Hindu delegates. Of this we shall, no doubt, hear more in due course, but if any such reasons are the prime cause, Sir Pherozeshah's resignation is all the more to be regretted—not because we are obsessed by any idea that no other efficient chairman could be found; but the resignation at this stage and from this cause would indicate a weakness which we had hoped was outgrown. In any case Sir Pherozeshah stood for just the principles which at the present moment are most needed in Indian political life. He is the practical politician above all things. Boanerges is useful at his own time, but the requirement of the day is not the stirring of the national spirit to a stage of frenzy, but the settling down to the work of making the most of the progress already accomplished.

The "Gujerati":—Since Sir Pherozeshah is, according to reliable reports, not prepared to disclose his reasons and keeping his own counsils, it is, no doubt, futile in one sense to speculate about them. But it is not possible in this instance to prevent people making all sorts of conjectures or indulging in all kinds of speculations according to their own knowledge, inclination and prepossessions. As we have already said, no public man in Sir Pherozeshah's position has a right to keep the public in the dark as to the reasons which has brought about his resignation to the utter confusion and disappointment of those who relied upon him with absolute confidence to make the next session of the Congress a success and have strenuously worked under that stimulus. They have the strongest reasons to complain, unless of course they are satisfied with the reasons assigned in his telegram. It is not difficult to imagine how hard the Reception Committee will find it to extricate themselves from the exceptionally awkward and false position in which they have been placed by Sir Pherozeshah's esignation at the eleventh hour. Who will come forward at this late moment to accept the presidential post and may be relied upon to deal with important questions that have arisen with that knowledge authority, prestige, courage and insight which were expected in the presidential pronouncement of Sir Pherozeshah? The questions that demand considerations this year are momentous questions requiring careful thought and deliberation. The political horizon has cleared up to a certain extent. But the situation is still surrounded with a variety of difficulties and we do not envy the Indian who undertakes the duties and responsibilities of the presidential chair at this late hour.

The "Indu Prakash":—Subject to any change that may perhaps be made in the "combination of circumstances" which Sir Pherozeshah has told the Chairman of the Lahore Congress Reception Committee, compelled him to relinquish the honour of presiding over the Congress or subject to the less probable modification of Sir Pherozeshah's resolution as the result of the request to reconsider his decision which has been made by the Reception Committee and may be repeated by others it has to be taken for granted that the Congress authorities must first set working to have a new President elected. That is the more important work in hand and must have precedence over cashiering Sir Pherozeshah. We may well defer criticism till we know the reasons or come to be convinced that there were none cogent enough. In spite of all our disappointments and discouragements, including, Sir Pherzeshah's resignation, in spite of the dwindling down of the Reforms and the continuance of repression, in spite of the sullenness of the Extremist and the spasmodic outbursts of anarchist criminality, the dear cause of our beloved country requires that the Congress should be kept alive and in health; and it can be so kept only by the determined continuation thereof substantially and principally on the lines laid down by the Allahabad Convention.

SUDDEN "COMBINATION OF UNEXPECTED CIRCUMSTANCES."

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—How far the various individuals and forces that have been working in Lahore and the Punjab during some time past have contributed towards this sudden "combination of unexpected circumstances" and the consequent "debacle" we cannot say. But we heartily sympathise with Lala Herkisen Lal and the Reception Committee in the grave emergency they have been called upon to face. There cannot possibly be a session of the Congress without a President. And, we fear, Lahore will find it rather hard to secure another of sufficient eminence to step in where no less a man than Sir Pherozeshah refuses to tread. If Mr. Gokhale could be induced to step into the breach it would take away half the sting of Sir Pherozeshah's resignation. But to us such a happy consummation seems improbable unless a miracle occurs. There is Babu Surendranath—the old sea-lion ever ready to face any kind of storm. We would, however, not think it advisable to choose either Mr. Gokhale or Babu Surendranath for this reason, if for no other, that such action would tend to show that the Congress has but a couple of the crutches to lean upon in an emergency, that there is a paucity of talent in its ranks. Such an impression would be extremely unfair, for there are a number of other Congressmen, besides these two, of eminent abilities and who have had not a little hand in moulding our national assembly into its present form. We have particularly in mind a gentleman from Allahabad—the eloquent and ever youthful Pandit Madans Mohana Malaviya. To us it is a matter of surprise that he should never hitherto have been proposed for the Presidentship. He is a "persona grata" with almost all parties and able enough to discharge the arduous duties of President of the Congress. The Lahore Reception Committee cannot do better than recommend him to the All-India Congress Committee. But whatever is to be done will be well done if it is done quickly. We earnestly hope that the "impasse" brought about by the sudden and mysterious resignation of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta will be remedied and that the 25th session of the Indian National Congress will be an unqualified success.

THE Y. M. C. A. OF BOMBAY AND THE LEPER PROBLEM.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The Young Men's Christian Association of Bombay have shown a spirit of true Christianity by the way in which they have brought to the fore the question of the leper problem. Unless some practical steps are immediately and vigorously taken the leper problem is certain to be an eternal one. That the scandal has been allowed to exist so long is as much a matter for surprise as for regret. We trust, however, that there will be no more playing with the theme and that ere long Bombay will see the back of the last leper. The greatest, if not the only, difficulty in solving this problem has been one of who should bell the cat. The Government have always fought shy of it, the Municipal Corporation have taken but a spasmodic interest and the people, as was to be expected, have been supremely apathetic. The fact is that there is a kind of tripple responsibility in the matter. The burden of providing for the lepers must be proportionately divided between the Government, the Municipality and the people. The question could not have been broached at a more auspicious time. With a man of the type of His Excellency Sir George Clarke at the head of the administration, it may be taken for granted that Government will be generous in the matter of providing a site and contributing a substantial sum. The Corporation has already done something in the matter and will certainly do more. As for the people—Sir George Clarke has only to put himself at the head of the movement and we are sure our millionaire philanthropists will be but too glad to put their hands pretty deep into their pockets. Now that the Young Men's Christian Association has brought the subject so prominently before the public, it should not be allowed to halt there. Bombay's miserable lepers have for too long been a blot on the fair fame of this beautiful city.

A PARSI ELECTORATE AND OTHER RACES.

The "Rast Goftar":—The Parsi community has always maintained friendly and amicable intercourse with other races whilst never deviating from the course of loyalty to Government. Mr. Ratan Tata, whose father founded the Research University for all India, gave away Rs. 25,000 to the Transvaal Indians, and was the first Indian to come to their help with a princely donation. The Allbless Bang meeting comprised amongst others, descendants of noble and illustrious Parsis—the Jamsetjis the Petits, the Readymoneys, add the Camas who have left traces of good work and philanthropy in all the nooks and corners of the country. Did their descendants, who are still moving in the wake of their fathers come at the meeting to forsake their ancestral traditions for charity, good-will and love for their fellow-countrymen? If a Parsi electorate is formed, the community with its instincts for peace and loyalty would return only such member as would echo their views and sentiments in the councils as a reconciling factor between the communities and as loyal supporters of Government. Not until the Parsis deviate from their present ideas and past traditions will the danger arise of their coming into conflict with other races. It is not the possession of the right of communal representation that will create the trouble but their own deviation from their great ancestral traditions. The possession of that right would divide them for other races, but would thus unite them on the contrary even more closely with the other racial units. In one way we are glad that the Parsis have made the movement late in the day. If it was started earlier other communities who do not look with favour on the idea of communal representation might have been led to suppose that the Parsis as a community were instrumental in inducing Government to give its sanction.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MR. K. R. CAMA.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The splendid tribute which was paid to the memory of the late Mr. K. R. Cama at the meeting held in the Framji Cowasji Institute was an ample vindication of the strong plea put forth by us in our last issue, calling upon the citizen of Bombay to discharge the debt which they owed to the departed veteran, for his multifarious labours in the cause of scholarship and humanity almost till the last moment of his long and honourable career. Very rarely, indeed, is seen in Bombay, or for the matter of that anywhere in the world, such a cosmopolitan gathering for such a purpose as the one over which His Excellency presided last week. Sir George frankly admitted that he never had the honour of meeting the late Mr. Cama. But what His Excellency had heard or read about the Parsi patriarch seems to have made upon his mind a very strong and vivid impression, as will be seen from tenor of his speech which was a masterly sketch of the life, character and labours of the late Mr. Cama. Hindu, Parsi, European and Mahomedan speakers followed in the same earnest strain and a very influential Committee has been appointed to collect funds. We are confident that a generous response will be given by representatives of every community. Happily in this case there is no fear of the funds being frittered away in bronze or marble. The feeling seems to be universally in favour of an Oriental Institute. A better idea could not possibly have been conceived. But what about the handful of hair-brained and silly members of the very community to which Mr. Cama belonged, who made an unworthy attempt to cry down last week's meeting! Its magnificent success will be sufficient punishment for these little men with little minds.

GODREJ'S FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

THE firm of Messrs. Godrej and Boyce commenced their operations in a small room in Chinchpoogly with but two workmen in 1891, but during the past 18 years so great has been the demand for safes of their manufacture, that they have had considerably to extend their workshops and to increase their establishment, that to-day their premises occupy an area of about 6,000 square yards and they employ no less than 300 workmen daily. So confident are they of the excellence of their workmanship, that they have challenged makers of safes of every description, both English and Indian, to test the durability of the safes of their manufacture by fire with theirs, and the challenge, we understand still remains open. That their iron safes have been highly prized both by Government and large and important firms in India is evident from the number that have been purchased from them, a list of which, as given by them in their advertisement in the Christmas supplement of this paper, includes—H. M.'s. Mint, the Bank of India and several other Banks, Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Graham and Co., Cox and Co., Marshall and Sons, Shaw Wallace and Co., etc, Messrs. Tata and Sons having had no less than 33 safes, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, 18, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, 17 and Messrs. Ralli Brothers, 12. The work undertaken by this enterprising firm, of which Mr. Godrej is now the sole proprietor, is an instance of true Swadeshi of which the Natives of this counrry may well be proud, as several of the firms, who have purchased these safes, are so convinced of their superiority, that they have sent them to their business houses at Home for use there, in preference to those of Home manufacture. Their Factory is equipped with the most modern machinery at considerable expense and affords a good opportunity for the training of the rising generation of this city in a most useful industry; but, as in the case of Mr. Godrej, it is necessary that there should first be a good grounding in general knowledge of mechanics, chemistry etc., such as it is quite easy for students to obtain in the Colleges of this city. Mr. Godrej is a graduate of the Bombay University, and after graduating, proceeded to England and the Continent to complete his knowledge by personal visits to the various factories there, and he now holds important patents, one of which has been most favourably commented on by the "Ironmonger." This firm has also been fortunate to gain the highest awards at no less then seven exhibitions in competition with all other makers, who have repeatedly been given lower prizes. Their premises are located near the Bombay Gas Works, in Parel.

INSURANCE COUNSELS.

THERE can be no doubt that, as in other matters of importance, sound advice from those of large experience is most useful in the matter of insurance, whether for life, fire, marine, accident, or any other purpose. It is not always safe to depend on the advice of agents who may have some personal interest in any particular insurance company, and it is, therefore, advantageous to the public at large that the firm of Messrs. Queen and Saxby have established themselves as Insurance Counsels in this City. They have wide and extensive connections and influence, and expert knowledge of every phase of insurance; and sound insurance, low rates and unusual value form the basis of their work. Their office is in Whiteaway's Building, on Hornby Road, where they may be consulted at any time. They have no particular interest in any insurance company and are prepared to give their advice gratis and in such a manner as will secure to the insurer low premiums and maximum returns. They also undertake to have claims settled free, and in the cases of those about to insure, to examine their papers and to complete wanting documents. Their efforts are also directed towards guarding against bad investments and to the altering of unsuitable policies to the guaranteed benefit of the insured, adducing absolutely bona fide circumstantial evidence as to the marketable value of existing policies. They are also prepared to arrange for loans and advances to the highest advantage of the assured and on better terms than may otherwise be possible. The success of such a firm in so busy a City as Bombay, is certainly assured, if only they fulfil their duties and engagements with promptness and despatch.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF WINTER.

"L'hiver," says De Musset, in that delightful little duologue between the comte and the marquise, which even the modern schoolboy accepts as courtship in its most graceful form—"est une maladie." No girl, however, writes a lady correspondent in Paris, would take such an assertion as gospel truth, for there are too many compensations in the coldest months of the year, from the point of view of social festivities as well as dress, to make her adopt a pessimistic attitude of mind with regard to the weather. After all, it is not till a woman has passed twenty-five at least that the changes of temperature begin to play upon her constitution like the wind on an Æolian harp, and, with her engagement list as full as it can hold, and her wardrobes packed with becoming furs and dainty evening dresses, the world seems a very good place to live in, even in November.

FUR-TRIMMED DINNER GOWNS.

The French woman is making the very best of the season of furs by introducing them into any and every article of attire. The fur-trimmed evening dinner gown is one of her favourite schemes just now; but far from introducing it as an edging and accessory to the corsage and sleeves as well as the skirt, she contents herself with one wide band on the hem, the dark glossy pelt setting off the delicate tints of the material to the best advantage. This gives a very regal appearance to the gown, and an air of dignity to the wearer, which, to a woman past her first youth, is a very valuable asset.

NEW STYLE FOR THE PANNIER SKIRT.

The fashion of drawing away the sides of the pannier and knotting them at the back over the under-dress has been subjected to a good deal of variation of late. The latest idea with the pale coloured evening gown covered with an over-dress of ninon or chiffon is to split up the delicate fabric at the back nearly to the waist. The ends are then brought over to the front and loosely tied together, while some kind of trimming or embroidery appears at the back to fill in the hiatus. The sleeves of the evening gowns are often only a few folds of the material of the gown itself, drawn up round the arm, something after the nature of a sling, and caught on the shoulders with an ornament a little transparency of the lace being slipped in underneath. Another pretty sleeve consists of hanging ends of satin ribbon, which are likewise introduced in the same colour as the gown, and are placed at even distances from each other, each end being finished with a pearl boule, while a little band of pearl embroidery appearing just above the boules keeps them all together. Sometimes a tiny strip of dark fur takes the place of the band of broderie as a finish to this little manche, and sets off the milky softness of the pearl boules to the best advantage.

BLAK VELVET GOWNS.

The women who loves the cosy elegance of the afternoon toilette at home is still rejoicing over the attractions of the velvet gown. This is usually in black for choice, or, at any rate, for practical purposes, for some of the colours are very attractive and very tempting. These black gowns can be made with extreme simplicity but should be long and slightly sweeping at the sides and back. If the untrimmed model is chosen, they are very young and girlish looking, such a frock being plain and undraped, while the skirt is just puckered slightly as it is brought up to bust, there being no gathers at the back, only the slight fulness which is indispensable to a garment which has no seams for fitting purposes. A piece of black satin, cut on the cross, and finished with a very large, flat chou, drapes the waist, while the decolletage which is fairly high has a fine soutache edging, and the guimpe of net with high neckband and long sleeves completes the corsage. There is a short velvet sleeve, cut in one with the gown, and hanging quite straight and practically shapeless to the elbow, where it is trimmed with the same soutache. Endless variations can be made on the same little frock, which is always very becoming and effective in firelight or lamplight. For a dark-skinned woman the guimpe can be made of deep yellowish lace, with a design like Valeneiennes outlined with fine gold thread for a change. Or, if the skin be very white, it can be of black net.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 17.

The disturbance in Kashmir has given a light local precipitation and is passing away. The fresh depression which was affecting Bagdad yesterday morning is passing eastward and has given an inch and a half of rain at Bushire and heavily ovescast skies in Southern Persia, while high cloud has appeared in West Baluchistan. Light rain is reported from Nagpur, and Aurangabad.

Forecast.—Local precipitation in Kashmir and Baluchistan.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 17th December, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme north and in the south-west Punjab continue lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect; the minimum is generally normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air has decreased slightly but is still generally in excess. The day is cooler in the west United Provinces; the night is warmer at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal at Karachi but in excess at the other stations. Maximum temperature is normal in lower Sind and in defect over the rest of the division; the minimum is generally normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper in west Central India and on the Kathiawar and Gujarat Coasts. Day temperature remains in defect; night temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—The only fall of importance has been 0·50" at Nagpur. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in moderate to large excess. Maximum temperature has fallen and is more than 9° in defect at Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Saugor; the minimum continues higher than usual, the excess at most stations exceeding 10°.

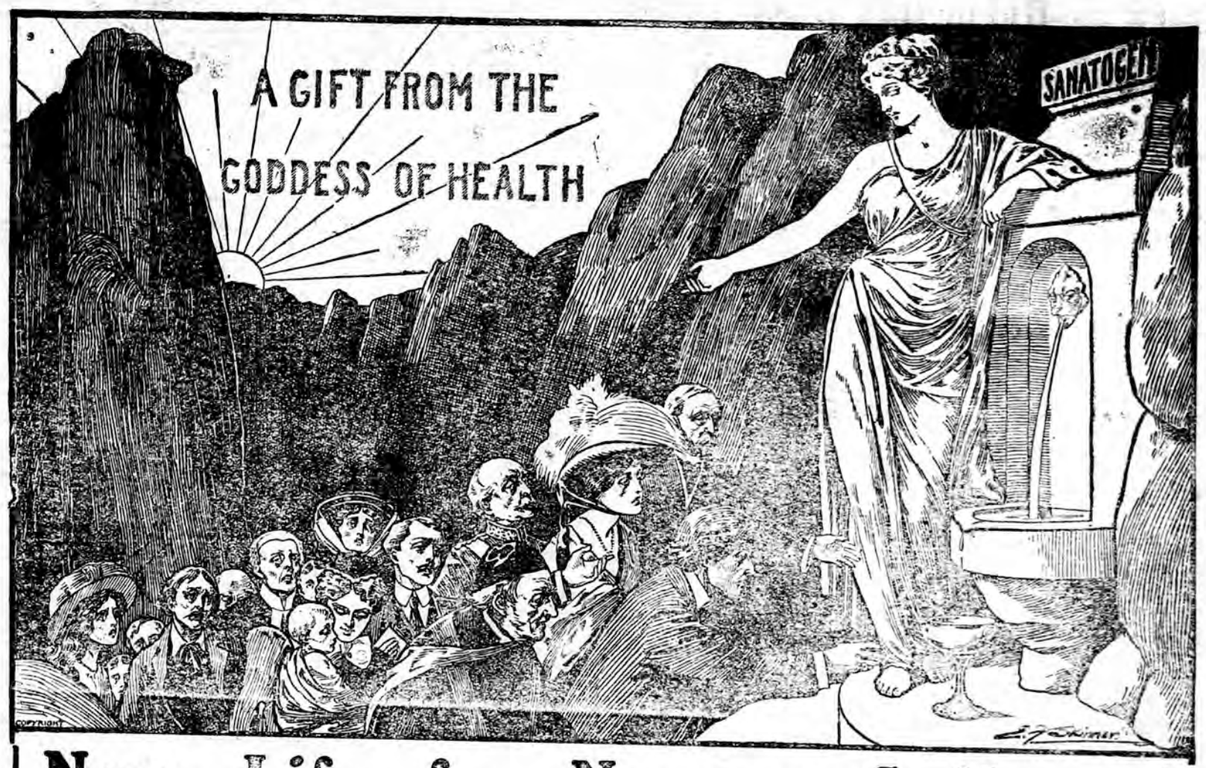
The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is damper. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0·66" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at this station and at Malegaon and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature has risen and is now in excess at some stations; the minimum is higher than usual everywhere.

General Remarks.—Scattered showers have fallen in the Central Provinces and in north Hyderabad. Moderate cloud persists in these areas as well as in the United Provinces, but no precipitation of importance seems likely.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.



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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CHURCH GATE STREET BUILDING.

Application for Injunction Refused.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY VS. HAJI ESMAIL HASHAM.

For the Plaintiff :—The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co.

For the Defendant :—Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

His Lordship delivered judgment, yesterday in the suit filed by the plaintiff for a mandatory injunction against the defendant.

His Lordship in delivering judgment said that the defendant in this suit one Haji Ismail has put up a large building at the corner of the Hornby Road and Church Gate Street. The plans were submitted to the Municipality and in November, 1907, the Engineering Department informed the defendant that there was no objection to the proposed extension as shown on the amended plans provided the work was carried in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act and Building Bye-laws. The plans which were then submitted to the Municipal authorities gave an all-round height of 70 feet. Dubash, one of the relators in this suit, owned a house to the east of the defendant's house and for a very long time he had been taking exception to the proposed devotion of the building. It was clear that his grievance was that his windows on the west face of his house would be obstructed by the eastern wall of the defendant's house should it be raised to the height of 70 feet. It was also clear that this was a purely personal matter between Dubash and Haji Esmail. For the east and west faces of their houses respectively did not abut upon any public street, but were divided by a narrow gully in which the public had no interest. The evidence showed that Dubash contemplated suing the defendant for the protection of his ancient lights. He abandoned the idea probably because those lights were not ancient. He then associated himself with Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the other relator on the record, and put the Advocate-General in motion. The Advocate-General had brought this suit at the instance of his relators under Section 91 of the new Civil Procedure Code. He asked the Court to grant a mandatory injunction against the defendant ordering him to pull down so much of his building as exceeded the height of 49 feet roughly for a length of 24 feet on the ground that it was a public nuisance. The building had been virtually completed to the height of 70 feet over the disputed portion. The corner towers which were to be carried to a greater height had not yet been erected. It was first to be noted that the suit was restricted to the extreme eastern portion of the building in Church Gate Street for a length of 24 feet. In respect of the remainder of the building it was not alleged that any public nuisance had been committed. The foregoing facts were, his Lordship believed, undisputed.

SOME NOVEL POINTS.

The case raised somewhat novel and important questions, and his Lordship said he would consider first the true construction of Sections 349A and 349B of Bombay City Municipal Act. The plaintiff's contention was that Section 349B was in all its terms imperative and that the Commissioner had in no circumstances the power to sanction the alleviation of a building in height beyond the corresponding width of the street facing it. The defendant, on the other hand, contended that the whole of Section 349B was subject to Section 349 A and that in any proper case the Commissioner had a discretion to permit buildings to exceed in height, the height prescribed ordinarily by Section 349B. That would appear to have been the Commissioner's view but when the dispute threatened to become acute, the Commissioner consulted the Corporation Solicitors, as his Lordship believed in such cases he was bound to do. Under their advice he wrote to Payne and Co. on the 16th August, intimating that when he granted his permission on the 1st May, it had not been brought to his notice that the south-east extremity of the building was beyond the 80 feet limit prescribed by Section 349B (4), adding that he was advised he had no power to permit buildings to exceed the height prescribed in Section 349B (3). Notwithstanding this, the Commissioner on being further applied to, refused to take steps to have so much of the building as exceeded the 80 feet limit reduced in height to the width of the street facing it. And it might be doubted whether his own opinion coincided with that of his legal advisers. Had he done so it might be presumed that he would have rectified that which had been done under a misapprehension and in excess of his powers. It did not appear to his Lordship however that he was much concerned with the Commissioner's opinion. His Lordship had to ascertain for himself and declare what he believed to be the true construction of Section 349A and 349B.

POWER OF THE COMMISSIONER.

His Lordship said that after very long and anxious deliberation he had come to the conclusion that the intention of the Legislature expressed in Sections 349A and 349B was to confer upon the Commissioner a power to grant permission in writing in all exceptional and proper cases for the erection of buildings beyond the prescribed heights. If his Lordship was right so far, there would be an end of the case. But the question was so open and so many other points had been raised and argued that he did not think it right to leave his decision.

Assuming he was wrong he would proceed to consider whether this was a case within the purview and intention of Section 91 of the new Civil Procedure Code. That was a new Section and this, his Lordship believed, was the first case in India which had been brought under it. Further, it was the first case in the history of Indian Law, his Lordship believed, in which quite apart from that section the Advocate-General had asserted his inherent powers of bringing actions to redress public grievances and public nuisances. After referring to a number of English law cases, his Lordship said he did not think they went to the length of laying down that in all such cases the Court was bound to grant every mandatory injunction which the Attorney-General or the Advocated-General in India might ask for. His Lordship had no intention of throwing any reflection upon the jurisdiction of the Advocate-General. His Lordship had not the slightest wish to derogate from the powers of his high office. And he entirely agreed that it was not for a Court to say that because in its opinion the matter was trifling, the Advocate-General had no jurisdiction or had exceeded his jurisdiction. But there might be cases in which while the Court was ready to admit that the Advocate-General was within his jurisdiction, it might think that in relation to the circumstances of the case the remedy he asked for was excessive. For although the Advocate-General held a high office and was the chief law officer of the Crown, he was after all subject like any other suitor to the control and authority of the Court and might be restrained from continuing a merely vexatious suit. So in earlier days when the Court was of opinion that the suit was misconceived or of a kind not justifying the relief prayed for it was suggested by one eminent Judge that the case might be referred back to the Attorney-General to give him an opportunity of further considering it and deciding whether he would continue. His Lordship had felt at some stages during the progress of this litigation that he should much like to have adopted that course. For without denying or even challenging the Advocate-General's jurisdiction there were features in this case which when fully revealed, distinguished it from almost any other case. His Lordship had been able to discover in the English reports and might well therefore have induced the Advocate-General to reconsider his position. It was certainly singular and suggestive that after a lapse of 100 year during which no Advocate-General had ever claimed his special power, it should be first exercised in a case to which his Lordship believed he was correct in saying no exact parallel could be found in the long and prolific history of the English Attorney-General's activities.

INSTANCES IN ENGLISH LAW.

His Lordship then cited several English cases and said that from a study of those and other cases he deduced the conclusion that no mandatory injunction against a private individual, for what was what his Lordship called a mere nuisance in law would ever be asked for in England, much less granted, exdance of local authority and that the local authority had not sufficient power to enforce compliance with the law. Now under the Municipal Act not only were penalties provided but the local executive was fully empowered to deal with all illegal acts done in contravention of the provisions of the law and in defiance of its authority. It would be observed that in all the cases his Lordship had examined, mandatory injunctions were granted in two only ; the Attorney General vs. Barker and Attorney General vs. Wimbledone House Estate Company, Limited. In the latter case because the legal authority corresponding with the Municipal Commissioner in this case, had forbidden the act to be done and when the act had been done, had no power to abate the nuisance. Bombay City Municipal Act. If buildings were erected in defiance of the prescribed limit of orders, he had complete powers to pull them down and there could be no doubt that he would, where occasion required, exercise those powers. Where, however, believing that he was carrying out the intention of the legislature, he granted permission and it was found, as it quite possibly might be found in this case, that the permission was "ultra vires," it would surely be the height of injustice to require persons who had erected stately and costly buildings under that permission to pull them down. Now if they looked to the general scheme of the Municipal Act, it became abundantly clear that the intention of the legislature was to confide in the Commissioner all powers of executive control. This was stated in the largest term in Section, 64, and it was only upon the supposition that the Commissioner had acted perversely or corruptly that a court would be willing to interfere with him in the discharge of his executive functions. It would, his Lordship thought, be still more unwarranted to penalise any individual citizen who had acted in strict conformity with the orders of the Commissioner.

His Lordship, continuing, said he need not perhaps even advert to the strong personal interest which one of the relators had in getting the defendant's building demolished. Possibly, considerations of that kind might weigh with a judge in deciding whether or not as a matter of discretion he ought to grant a mandatory injunction. Strictly speaking, his Lordship thought they should be excluded from his mind. All his Lordship was concerned with was the merits of the case laid before me by the Advocate-General and his Lordship was sure that he ought to assume that he was acting scrupulously in the discharge of what he felt to be his duty. On the other hand, his Lordship was not much influenced by the attitude later taken up by the Commissioner. There were passages in his deposition as well as in his letter of the 17th August, which suggested that his permission was obtained by misrepresentation and that had he known the facts, he would not have granted it. His letter also appeared to indicate that he shared the Advocate-General's views that in granting the permission he did, even had he done it with the full knowledge of the facts, he would have exceeded his statutory powers. But what had that to do with the defendant ? All that the defendant knew was that he obtained the Commissioner's permission, that he acted upon it, had completed his building and that that permission had never been revoked. So far then as the equities attaching to the defendant went, when his Lordship considered whether he ought to order him (the defendant) to pull down a portion of his building, he could not see that the Commissioner' statements in evidence or in his letters had any present bearing upon the question.

The result of what his Lordship had so far stated was this: That the Advocate-General in India had all the powers for the purpose of filing informations of this kind possessed by the Attorney-General in England.

The second of the plaintiff's propositions was that a suit of this kind could be brought by the Attorney-General in England. His Lordship had said that in the most general language and he thought it could. But having regard to the dicta of very eminent judges and the underlying principles of their decisions, his Lordship very much doubted whether it ever would, where the offence was a creature of the statute, and the statute provided a complete remedy. His Lordship believed in all such cases that the Attorney-General in England would leave the local authority to deal with the constructive public nuisance. Against that, the plaintiff had argued that all these remedial powers conferred upon the Commissioner were entirely discretionary and that of the Commissioner refused to exercise them, the public were helpless. Mr. Setalwad had asked how they could ask for a "Mandamus". They would he met at once with the answer that this was in the Commissioner's discretion. Implied in that was, his Lordship thought the answer to the whole action. For in so far as the acts were offences merely because they contravened the provisions of the Act, it was plain that the intention of the legislature was to leave the remedy entirely in the hands of the commissioners. His Lordship did not think that the Act could be taken to pieces in this way. He thought that it must be read as a whole and for the purposes of this case the whole was governed by Section 64. If, however, it was the commissioner himself who was said to be in error and that was what was implied in the plaintiff's argument then surely the action of the Advocate-General should be directed against him as has been invariably the case in England.

His Lordship now came to the last question, whether assuring if he was wrong in holding that Section 349A read with Section 349B empowered the Commissioner to grant his permission, assuring therefore that the permission was a nullity and consequently the erection of the building was illegal; assuming he was wrong in his belief that considering the Act provided complete remedies, this was not a suit that would in England ever have been brought by the Attorney-General against a private individual, his Lordship would state his reasons for holding that in any view of the facts of this case, it was not a proper case for granting a mandatory injunction. First of all laches on the part of the Advocate-General. The Courts in England had on more than one occasion expressed different views on the point whether laches entitled the Advocate-General to maintain such a suit. His Lordship did not propose to go into that question, but he did think that delay on the part of the plaintiff, which had contributed to the defendant continuing and completing at very great cost the building which was now sought to be demolished must be a very material factor in deciding whether the Court would or would not exercise its discretionary power. It had been said that there was no laches on the part of the Advocate-General and that was perfectly true. The Advocate-General acted with the greatest promptitude in the matter. But though he was in charge of the carriage of these proceedings, though he was responsible for them, it was not so much his knowledge, as the knowledge and laches of his relators that were important. It was in evidence that Dubash, who was the principal mover in this matter, and was the only person who had any real interest in obtaining the demolition of the defendant's building, was watching the whole of its construction from day to day with the utmost vigilance. According to his architect Taraporewala up to May 1909, the building had not exceeded or of it had exceeded, had not much exceeded the height prescribed by Section 349B. Section 91 of the Civil Prosedure Code was then in force. Dubash knew perfectly well that it was the intention of the defendant to raise the whole of his building fasing on Church Gate Street to the height it had now attained. It was open to him then to move the Advocate General, as he moved him four months later. Judging by the promptitude with which the Advocate-General acted, it might be inferred with tolerable certainty that had his relators approached him in May, a further erection of the building would have been at once stopped. It was only a very small fraction of that building, 24 feet in length at the most in Church Gate Street to which the Advocate-General took exception as a public nuisance. And while his Lordship was upon that point he might as well give decision upon the question of fact whether the building extended 104 feet or 94 feet down Church Gate Street. His Lordship agreed here with the argument of the plaintiff. What had happened was that the defendant had cut off a corner of the building so that the point of abuttal on Church Gate Street was a very obtuse instead of a right angle. And the defendant's contention was that the measurements of the Church Gate Street face should start from the point of actual abuttal. The plaintiff contended that it should start from a point at right angles to the face of the buildings on Hornby Road. And that was, his Lordship thought, clearly right.

Another small point was taken by the defendant, assuming, he said, that his construction of Section aken literally, permitted the face of his building on Church Gate Street to be as high as the width of the street. Now while the width of the street opposite his building was less than 50 feet, parts of Church Gate Street exceeded 80 feet in width and the defendant contended that if a penal section of this kind was to be applied against him he was entitled to have it interpreted in the most liberal way possible. There was nothing in the section itself to militate against that contention. But common sense repudiated it. It certainly could not have been the intention of the legislature to allow the maximum width of the street to govern the height of the building facing upon it a street might be a mile long and on more than 40 feet wide for half a mile. And it it might gradually widen out that what the legislature meant by 49 feet wide should not exceed where in height. Irrespective of the fact that half a mile further on the street was 80 feet wide.

What was the position ? The defendant with the written permission of the Commissioner had been allowed without interruption or threat of any suit of this kind to complete the whole of his building including the 24 feet in dispute. Almost from the first according to the evidence Dubash had protested against the projected building and had warned the defendant that it was in contravention of the building bye-laws. But, armed with the Commissioner's permission the defendant had every right to disregard personal and individual complaints of that kind. The most he had to fear was a suit for ancient lights. If for a merely technical reason that the Commissioner had blundered, his lordship were now to grant a mandatory injunction and direct 24 feet of the south, eastern portion of that building to be pulled down, he thought that he should be inflicting a real injustice upon an innocent man out of all proportion to any public good or convenience which might be so secured. And it was upon that ground that his Lordship had no hesitation whatever in refusing to grant the injunction prayed for, his Lordship dismissed the suit with all costs upon the plaintiff.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

AFGHANS PLACED BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

Inspector Sullivan, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, placed nineteen Afghans before the Magistrate. Inspector Sullivan stated that in consequence of a telegram received from the Punjab he had arrested the accused, whose intention it appeared to be to proceed to the Persian Gulf to traffic in arms. They resided six months in Afghanistan and six months in Bombay. 393 sovereigns were found in their possession. The accused stated they were traders and British subjects, and that they had committed no offence and should therefore be set free.

Inspector Sullivan asked for a remand for fourteen days to enable the police to make inquiries in the matter. The accused objected. His Worship granted a remand for seven days.

The accused, who were all fine, able-bodied men, were handcuffed and brought to the Court surrounded by armed police.

NUMEROUS MUNICIPAL PROSECUTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. engag. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was occupied in hearing 105 cases which were presented by Mr. N. H. Katrak, Superintendent, Engineer's Department, and other superintendents, for summonses under the Municipal Act calling upon parties to comply with Municipal notices and remove ruinous structures, and to explain why they should not be prevented from erecting buildings within street lines without the permission of the Municipal Commissioner.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

Inspector Lewis charged one Pedro Fernandes with the theft of a bicycle valued at Rs. 200, belonging to Mr. William McGill, Assistant Engineer at the Mint, and residing at Merewether Road. It appeared from evidence that on the 9th instant, in the afternoon, the complainant left the cycle near the steps, and on going to look for it ten minutes later, he found it missing. The police arrested the accused on suspicion the following day while he was trying to dispose of the machine in the bazaar. The accused was taken to the complainant, who identified the machine as his own. The accused pleaded guilty. As he had three previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS SENTENCED.

Inspector Lewis charged Shanker Gokul and twelve others, the first accused with keeping a common gaming-house, and the rest with gambling. The case for the prosecution was that most of the accused were arrested on Thursday night seated in a circle and playing at cards in a room on the ground-floor of a house in Kumbharwada 2nd Lane. The first accused was sentenced to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment. Nos. 11, 12 and 13 were acquitted, as the first was not present in the room, and the last two were engaged there only as cooks. The rest were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Forth Presidency Magistrate.

His Worship disposed of a case in which Inspector R. R. Mirza, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged Narsoo Madan, a Banis, with theft as a servant of currency notes and cash for Rs. 327 belonging to his master Kana Heera. Last night after the accused left the complaint's shop at Fanaswadi, where he was working, the complainant missed his bag containing the money. The complainant ran to the Grant Road Station where he found that the accused had already been arrested on suspicion by a Railway Police. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR VASIND.

Several Coolies Injured.

We have received the following news of an accident on the G. I. P. Railway by the courtesy of the Deputy Traffic Manager :—

I regret to have to advise you, that an intimation was received this morning that an up goods train collided with a ballast train on the same road at mileage 48-14, one mile short of Vasind, a station on the Kalyan to Kasara section on the main line of this Railway. It is reported that some of the coolies on the ballast train were injured. It is probable that the road will be cleared by this evening. In the meantime certain trains for the north are being diverted via Poona, and the Dhond and Manmad Branch line of this Railway. The cause of the accident is at present unknown. An enquiry will be held in due course.

THE LATE SIR GEORGE ALLEN, K.C.I.E.

Only the older generation will remember this one-time prominent and influential member of Anglo-Indian Society. Sir George founded the "Pioneer" in the sixties, and died in 1906, leaving an estate of some magnitude. Effort having been given to some of the more important provisions of his Will, the Trustees, with the consent of Lady Allen and for her better protection, have arranged to limit their responsibilities. They have conditionally relinquished their interest in the firm of Cooper, Allen and Co., of the Cawnpore Boot Factory. The firm of Allen Bros. and Co., of London and Calcutta, has been converted into a Limited Liability Company ; while the business of G. W. Allen and Co., Printing Contractors, of Howrah and Calcutta, is being liquidated by Mr. Arthur Acton who, up to his retirement some six years ago, controlled this business with conspicuous success. The Trustees retain in their keeping all the miscellaneous securities and also the holding of the Testator (approximately one-eighth of the whole) in the "Pioneer" newspaper proprietary.

SPORTING NEWS.

BILLIARDS.

John Roberts vs. Alec Taylor.

Clarke's billiard saloon, last night, John Roberts played a match with Alec Taylor for 1,000 up, and completed the game, a third of the game, viz., 333, Roberts showed some of his old form and had an average of 63 for every visit to the table. Taylor opened with three useful breaks of 34, 26 and 28, but Roberts very quickly discounted these, with 154, made chiefly at the top of the table.

Soon after Roberts followed this with a 134, during which he made a lot of points by nursery cannons. This put him ahead of Taylor's score and an interval was taken with the points standing: Roberts, 609 ; Taylor, 479.

Immediately after the resumption of play, Taylor put on a 67 which included 22 nursery cannons. Roberts, however, never showed any signs of slackening his lead and presently with an 82 the last thirty of which were made entirely off the red, broke down only five short of the game. Taylor replied with 22 and then Roberts went out.

Taylor, who had had very little luck in the run of the balls, was beaten by 283 points.

Score :—

Roberts	...	...	1,000
Taylor	...	...	717

Principal breaks :—Roberts : 168, 150, and 134 ; Taylor : 67, 58, 50 and 40.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP.—Sail at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Sapphire ...	R H H Hopkins and Maj. Muter, R E	13 16	9 31	8 22
Turquoise...	J W Stokes and Maj. Muter R E	20 52	12 58	9 29
Melody	J B K Macbeth	17 52	16 05	18 06
Eileen IV...	J F Watson.....	Scr	Scr	Scr

Course : Cee vessel to Tucker Beacon thence to Mark Buoy thence to Cee vessel leaving all marks to Starboard, thence to N Karanja Buoy to Port thence Committee Vessel = 11·55 miles. Time-limit 6·15.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP.—Sail at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	3 6	Officers Gloucesters Regt.
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson and J. E. Aspinwall.
Lylie	3 52	R. G. Monteath.
Erin	2 19	Col. Mead.
Peewit.....	9 18	Duncan Fraser.
Anna	21 42	Officers H M Mint.

Course : Cee Vessel to Sunk Rock thence S. Karanja Buoy thence Mark Buoy to Cee Vessel leaving all marks to Port thence S. Troopship Buoy thence Middle Ground Buoy leaving both marks to Port thence Cee Vessel = 9·27 miles. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP—Sail at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Coralie	3 25	Officers, 116th Mahrattas,
Maud	2 3	Officers, R E
Clutha	0 41	J J Welch.
Lapwing	2 44	G N Moberly.
Vulkyrie	1 22	R. Walker.
Curlew	4 6	C A Wardsworth.
Sitara.....	10 15	J Wardlaw Milne.
Jean	4 47	B C Reade.
Marie Louise.....	Scr	K MacIver.
Wesewin.....	0 41	L C Hoperoft.

Course : Cee Vessel to Tucker Beacon thence to Mark Buoy leaving both marks to Starboard thence to N. Karanja Buoy to Port thence Cee Vessel = 8·16 miles. Time-limit—6-15 p.m.

SHIP'S BOAT RACE.—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Pinnace I.....	Scr	H M S Hyacinth.
Pinnace II	Scr	do.
24-ft. Cutter ...	6 22	do.
30-ft. Cutter ...	14 53	do.
36-ft. Cutter ...	15 35	R I M S Dufferin.
Cutter I.....		R. I. M. S. Hardinge. Will be
Cutter II...		do. settled
Cutter III...		do. later.

Course : Cee vessel to South Karanja Buoy thence to North Karanja Buoy leaving both marks to Port thence to Cee Vesrel = 8·45 miles. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

NOTICES.

There will be Races on Saturday 25th December for all classes provided the entries are sufficient. Owners who have made Permanent Entries as well as others are requested to send in Entries for the 25th by Wednesday evening the 22nd December.

Owners of all boats taking part in Races held by the Royal Bombay Yacht Club who are not members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club are requested to send in at once to the Honorary Secretary, Sailing Committee, a statement showing the name of Yacht the name of owner and the address to which communications such as sailing instructions, etc., should be addressed.

H. MEAD, LT.-COLONEL,
for Hon. Secretary,
Sailing Committee.

BOMBAY RACES.

Second Extra Meeting.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18.

1st Race—The Selling Plate 1-2 mile 3-15 p. m.
2nd Race—The Little Arab Trial Plate, 5 furlongs, 3-45 p. m.
3rd Race—The Maidan Plate, 6 furlongs, 4-15 p.m.
4th Race—The Winter Plate, 6 furlongs, 4-45 p. m.
5th Race—The Arab Trial Plate, 1 mile 5-15 p. m.
6th Race—The Christmas Plate, 6 furlongs, 5-45 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train will leave

Colaba ...	...	...	2-25 p.m.
Church Gate ...	...	...	2-30 p.m.
Grant Road ...	...	...	2-40 p.m.
Arrives at Mahalaxmi		...	2-44 p.m.

CECIL GREY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

2 Merland Road, Byculla, Dec. 17.

VICEROY'S CUP.

Several Horses Hurt.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

In connection with Cup races it is announced Neith has strained a tendon of his off fore leg and will not start this year. Bantock with a strained (tendon) and Palargonium are hurt badly. Fizs is reported to have struck himself, Wandin has a bad pastern, Absentee has two bad legs.

The following are the prices to-day:—

Trials.—7 to 4 on Soultline ; 6 to 1 against Tangarao; 12 to 1 Fizs ; 14 to 1 Cross bred ; 12 to 1 Wise Bird ; 20 to 1 Ebbulition.

Viceroy's Cup.—6 to 1 against Fizs and Wandin; 7 to 1, Master Delaval; 10 to 1 Retort; 10 to 1 Pelargonium, ; 12 to 1 Five Crown ; 14 to 1 Cross-bred ; 14 to 1 Kaffirpan ; 15 to 1 Coat of Arms ; 15 to 1 Misty Morn.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Arabia," Dec. 17.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer "Arabia," Commander Thos. Leigh, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 3rd December, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Atkinson and child
Ackworth, Mr E C B
Bannerman, Mr S H
Bowater, Mr F H
Bennett, Miss D J
Bennett, Miss E
Bunskin, Mr E
Butterworth, Mr
Bradford, Mr J H F S
Baumgartner, Mr R J
Crawford, Mrs J H P
Cassels, Miss and infant
Cole, Mr M
Cheese, Miss
Carr, Mr J
Crooke, Mrs
Donovan, Capt
Davis, Mr L E
Dickin, Miss
Dickson, Mr J M
D'Monte, Dr Mrs C
Eyres, Mrs L B
Frewin, Miss
Goldspink, Mr H P
Goldspink, Mr H
Guest, Mrs Geo and 4 children
Hall, Miss D J
Hopkinson, Mr C
Henderson, Miss S D
Hammer, Mrs
Jamieson, Mr G D T
Jefferies, nurse A E
Jones, Mrs O
Kerr, Miss
Laksam, Mrs C S and Miss
Leslie, Brother
Leslie, Mrs M
Larcom, Sir Thomas
Latta, Mr J T
Mighani, Mr K C
McIver, Mr K P G
Mc Kerrow, Miss T
Moore, Staff Sergt W and Mrs
Manga, Mr S M
Mason, Mr A C P
Maxim, Miss N
Mokadum, Mr B P
Olive, Miss J
Perfect, Miss G
Perfect, Miss E
Pipon, Mrs P J C and infant
Rice, Mrs
Ridsdale, Mr C
Radish, Mrs S J and 2 infants
Rampton, Mrs E R
Sands, Lassay, Capt
Schryde[illegible], Mr John
Stevenson, Miss
Smith, Mr F W
Steward, Miss
Steward, Miss D
St George, Miss
Spilsbury, Mr L B and Mrs
Turney, Miss O
Thomas, Mr A and Mrs
Truman, Miss
Tallon, Mr R H
Vidal, Mr H S G
Wilson, Revd R
Weber, Mrs
Weber, Miss
Walden, Miss
Wells, Mrs R G
Warde, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sister Florence
Sister Louise
McCausland, Mr G H and Mrs
Woodruffe, Capt J S
Smeeth, Mr A P
Osler, Mr J T and Mrs
McMeikin, Mr J
Maltby, Mr B
Henderson, Mrs J and Miss
Ackworth, Mrs E C B
Omears, Revd E H and Mrs
Roskin, Mr A F
Aldham, Mr W C
Dickie, Mr J B
Davis, Mr J G Mrs and infant
Powell, Miss
Dalal, Mr G K
Fowler, Mrs C
Sykes, Mrs and Miss
Wallace, Mr R
Elliott, Mr R H
Elliott, Hon Mrs
Rolmer, Coste de
Rolmer, Mrs
Gregson, Mr C B
Deakin, Mr W H and Mrs
Morrison, Mr W
Das, Mr S C and Miss S
Tayler, Capt E M and Mrs
Truningar, Mrs L
Marshall, Mr P
O'Reilly, Mr J J
Ware, Mrs W
Joliffe, Mr S V
Walker, Mr F J
Richards, Capt W V, Mrs and infant
Stratton, Mrs
Rammell, Miss E L
Beaumont, Miss
Montgomery, Mr G F
Stevens, Mr C F and Mrs
King, Mr C M and Mrs
Owen, Mr O G
Medland, Mr J W
Baird, Capt P C
Barbour, Mr R and Mrs
Sanderson, Mr H
Prickard, Mr G
Ashburman, Mrs
Yerbery, M D, Miss J
Bannatyne, Capt N C
Paget, Lady Muriel and friend.
Croft, Mrs
Sharpe, Mr H A and Mrs
Temple Pattersons, Mrs
Christie, Mr J F
James, Mr E F
Pyrke, Mr J
Reynold, Mr F
Robertson-Rodger, Mr and Miss
Robertson, Mr J
Robinson, Mr and Mrs S B
Russell, Miss
Rutter, Mr J M
Savage, Lt-Col W H and Mrs
Slocock, Mrs
Somerset, Hon Fitz-Roy
Stansfield, Dr A E
Stanyon, Mr ann Mrs G W
Stephens, Mr W H
Stuart-Carre, Mr
Suttonff, Mr A R P
Tedman, Mr C
Thomas, Lieut-Col H St G
Thompson, Major and Mrs H
Thorburn, Mr J
Turner, Mr F C
Waite, Mr and Mrs R B and maid
Wassilie, Mr S J
Watson, Mr L P
Whyte, Captain
Willans, Mr J
Williams, Mr J P
Wilson, Mr G C, infant and ayah
Woods, Miss

FROM BRINDISI.

Ranger, Mr G O
Clarke, Mr R L H
Chapman, Mr J A
Orr, Mr C R
Furnivall, Capt W

FROM PORT SAID.

Samon, K C V, Sir Felix
Samon, Lady
Goyer, Mr G B
Mas Leod, Mr N F
Calvocoressi, Mr G
Edie, Mr D C H and Mrs

FOR KARACHI.

Barker, Mr P L Mrs and 3 children
Cox, Mrs A B
Wilton, Mrs and Miss
Windham, Mr A H
Palmer, Miss F
Beaumont, Mrs and Miss
Donovan, Mrs M
Crauch, Mrs H M
Wright, Mr H
Harrison, Mr G J
White, Mr W and Mrs
Dean, Mr A
Weber, Mr H G
Lang, Mis

FOR MAHAMMERAH.

Holland, Mr L B
Holland, Mr A B

FOR RANGOON.

Edwards, Mr W S
Richardson, Mr P W and Mrs

FOR HONGKONG.

De Prez, Mr J G and Mrs
De Prez, Mr W H and Mrs
Pott, Miss E
Crossley, Mrs M A
Grubb, Mrs S G

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Egypt," Dec. 18.

Passengers per steamer, "Egypt," Captain F.R. Summers, leaving Bombay, for Marseilles and London :—

Baker, Miss E. Sherston
Balfour, Comdr. A. S.
Beeman, Mr. S. W.
Blyth, Mr. Ulric
Blyth, Mr R
Bruce, Mrs J M
Carnegy, Major R L
Chisholm, Mr R
Clarke, Mr and Mrs M C
Clarke, Mrs H E, two infants and nurse
Clifton, Mr and Mrs C N
Coleman, Mr and Mrs J D
Crommelin, Capt C Y
Cross, Capt C H
Damsdale, Mr E C
Dixon, Mr J
Dorotiay, Mr J
Douglas, Mr C H
Edwards, Mr and Mrs E D
Fawcett, Mr J
Galvin, Mr J
Gething, Miss
Grover, Mr R
Harkley, Mr J
Joyce, Mr A E
McDonald, Mr J Stuart
Mein, Mr C H
Mitchell, Miss
O'Donnell, Mr A
Paget, Mr G F
Parker, Mrs
Pennington, Miss
Pearse, Lt-Col J L

THE "LONDON GAZETTE"

War Office, Nov. 26.

Regular Forces.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays—Second Lieut H W Hall to be lieutenant, vice N C Sampson, resigned Oct 11.

6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers—Lieut N E Gore-Langton resigns his commission Nov 27.

5th Royal Irish Lancers—Qrmr and Honorary Capt R Knowlden is placed on retired pay Nov 25. Qrmr-Sergt G Burridge to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt R Knowlden Nov 27.

14th King's Hussars—Second Lieut M J [illegible] to be lieutenant, vice P F Williers, [illegible] Sept 29.

16th the Queen's Lancers—Major (retired pay Capt Dunmore, VC, MVO, retires, vice A E Earl of C L K Campbell to be A. Dunmore, VC, MVO Lieut of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Capt C J C Maunsell on the Art 510 of the Royal Warrant for the provisions of promotion, 1907 Nov 27 Supernumerary Pay—H Phillips, DSO, is restored to the Establishment, vice F C Bryant Capt F C Bryant to be adjutant, vice E H Phillips DSO Nov 11.

Royal Garrison Art Hong Kong Singapore Batt—Jemadar Hakam Singh to be subadar, vice Lal Singh, retired Oct 13.

Royal Malta Artillery.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col A Mattei is placed on retired pay Major A Trapani to be lieutenant-colonel, vice A Mattei Capt L Monreal to be major vice A Trapani Nov 25. Supernumerary Capt W D Vella is restored to the Establishment, vice V C Michallef Capt V C Micallef to be adjutant, vice W D Vella July 19.

Infantry.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Second Lieut J H W Knight-Bruce to be lieutenant, vice E V M Shelley, seconded Oct 27.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col C H Stisted retires on retired pay Nov 27.

The Worcestershire Regt—Second Lieut T H O Crawley to be lieutenant, vice H P Bobson, appointed adjutant Oct 16.

The South Staffordshire Regt—Second Lieut J S Townshend, from 3rd Gloucestershire Regt, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut L R Maaners, resigned Nov 27.

The Essex Regt—Lieut W A C Duke retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Nov 27.

The Northamptionshire Regt—Lieut Sir F V L Robinson, Bart, to be captain, vice S H J Thunder, appointed adjutant Aug 21.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Second Lieut A A G Gillespie resigns his commission Nov 27.

Army Chaplains Department.

The Rev M Brannigan to be temporary Roman Catholic chaplain Nov 27.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss G M Watkins, staff nurse, is confirmed in her appointment, her period of provisional service having expired. Miss N Molloy to be staff nurse provisionally Nov 15.

Memoranda.

Surg-Gen W L Gubbins, C B, M V O, M B, deputy director-general, Army Medical Service, to be an honorary surgeon to the King, vice Brig-Surg Lieut-Col and Brevet Col C E Harrison, C V O, M B, retired Oct 19; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col E T Taylor, on completion of his period of service under the Canadian Government, is placed on the Half-pay List Oct 12.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Supplementary List, Royal Field Art.—Capt, C J. C. Maunsell, retired pay, late Royal Horse and Royal Field Art, to be captain, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Nov. 27.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Bedfordshire Regt.—Lieut. W. A. C. Duke, retired pay, late the Essex Regt., to lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907, with saniority as from March 21, 1903 Nov. 27.

4th East Surrey Regt.—Lieut. G. W. Thompson, from 3rd Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.), to be lieutenant Nov. 27.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Supplementary List—The undermentioned to be lieutenant (on probation) :—G. Bellason Oct. 25, J. Fraser, M.B. Nov. 1.

Admiralty, 30th November,

The following qualified candidates for the Naval Medical Service have been appointed Surgeons in His Majesty's Fleet:—Martyn Henry Langford. Roderick Joseph Garham Parnell. Arthur Gordon Valpy French. Charles Dowall Bell, M.B. Archibald Fairley, M.B. John Parton Berry M.B. Frank Lewis Smith. Walter Everard Lloyd

NOW READY.

Bombay Gazette

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

Among the many features of the publication are the following :—

ORIGINAL STORIES :

AFTER MANY YEARS,
By G. R. Sims.

THE GUEST AT THE INN,
By David Lyall.

MR. TOVEY'S CHRISTMAS EVE,
By Tom Gallon.

NORTH FOR CHRISTMAS,
By John Strange Winter.

CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS,
By William Le Queux.

THREE AND A CHRISTMAS TREE,
By Justin McCarthy.

ON EARTH PEACE,
By Rita.

THE WANDERER,
By Dorothea Deakin.

THE GREY LADY OF LAKESIDE,
By E. Everett Green.

The Number contains many Illustrations and the following Special Attractions :—

Louis Wain's Cat Pictures.

Chuckles in Chalk by Percy French.

Christmas Conundrums.

Cookery and Dont's.

Edgar Lander's Humorous Sketches.

George Robey on Pantomimes.

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12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

NOTICE
MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DEC. 18, 1909.

THE AGA KHAN ON INDIA.

DISCUSSING some aspects of Indian Reform, in the December number of the *National Review*, the Aga Khan enters a protest against the custom of persons, all and sundry, to visit the various districts of the Empire, and on returning home to publish a book upon their experiences of two or three months. No sane man can say it is a bad thing for such journeys to take place. But equally no sane person can believe that two or three months' tour can give more than a most cursory knowledge of the problems and history of the area visited. His Highness is convinced, and we endorse his view, that no portion of the Empire has suffered more in this respect than India. Almost every year, as he says, there are issued to the British people what purport to be up-to-date books on India, containing crudely formed opinions set out with all the zeal of the enthusiastic traveller, but with little or none of the sifted knowledge of such a person as the trained Civil Servant, to whom the problems of India present most difficulty. Much of the information contained in these undesirable publications, as the Aga Khan asserts, is culled from the annual Government reports, which the travellers, also, in so many cases, read for the first time in India—yet of which the sapply presented annually to the British Houses of Parliament, shows a steady increase and the Aga Khan argues that it would be a good thing for India if those reports attracted as much attention as is given to reports concerning Canada and New Zealand. It would at all events tend to discourage the publication of valueless literature on India and its problems, and prevent the propagation of false ideas. In the words of the Aga Khan, it is undeniable that India has made great progress, and has, whilst making progress, learnt something of the art of government. She has also learnt that under the rule of Great Britain property is secure—justice is meted out to all, while the Indian frontiers have not been crossed by a hostile foe. "Peace, security and justice are no mean achievements for any system of Government. But when there is allied to this a sympathetic and powerful Government, a condition of affairs exists for a series of Dependent States unprecedented in history."

Notwithstanding this, restlessness and discontent exist, and the Aga Khan has much to say on the subject, asking one obvious question : Whether the inhabitants of India could expect better treatment from any other European nation—would they, for instance, be better off under German administration? And His Highness promptly answers the question in the negative. He is dismayed at the thought of a change. He draws a picture of India under the cast-iron regulations and military organisation of Germany—a change from the known to the unknown, from rule by a race, which has been identified with the East in general and India in particular for centuries, to the rule of a nation whose knowledge of the East is as limited as her hold on India is unknown. To His Highness the outlook on the future is not gloomy. To his mind the present troubles appear to be rather the outcome of certain characteristics of the British system, and these characteristics are not necessarily permanent ; nor are the interests and desires of the two parties irreconcilable. "The Indian, taken as a whole, is a man of sensitive nature, open to persuasion, responsive to sympathy, wishful to be friendly and desirous to be taught. He resents strongly any action or treatment which seems to indicate that he is of an inferior race—or a negligible quantity—but fifty years of life under British institutions has made him trust in the [illegible] and fairness of British rule." This is and so too is the statement that it is still [illegible] little realised that [illegible] succeeding generation in India demands an advance on what its predecessor knew and enjoyed. We have educated the Indian up to our ideals and having done so, we must accept the situation. The tendency of our intervention has been to raise the standard of humanitarian feeling and sentiment and it is thus idle to express surprise when the Indian himself, having imbibed these feelings, shows in his Press and in his life that he wishes to live up to Western standards." Every benefit Great Britain has conferred upon India has but prepared India for more, and we may be sure that the ultimate result of the most recent concessions will be to prepare the country for a fuller share of the responsibility in directing its affairs.

After discussing education and the condition of the agriculturist, His Highness urges citizens of India to realise that peace and security can be maintained by two methods : the ruthless and relentless sweeping of obstacles from its path and very complete confidence between those who work for the Government and those who work for the country. "Confidence," he adds, "is the touchstone of commerce, whilst nothing is so easily frightened as capital. It is capital that India wants, capital for the development of railways, capital for the increase of canals, capital for the augmentation of irrigation. But capital will not go to a country where unrest or discontent is present. Capital has no confidence in a community which is influenced by violent and vehement scribbling in the Press." And pondering over this subject, the Aga Khan prudently warns Indian journalists that no greater disservice can be done to a country than for a local or national Press to write continually in a biassed or hypercritical tone, because in time the irritation which the writer betrays is silently communicated to his readers. The more so, as he says, is this the case in a country where education is still in a backward condition. "It is to the Press in such a country that the Government must look for the spread of those ideas which are sound in policy and fair in the presentation of particular matters of information. If the Press of India seek now by unfair means to embitter the relations between the Government and the multitude over which it watches, they must not at the same time grumble that the condition of the Indian peasant is not what it should be." His Highness is at one with the Gaekwar of Baroda in the conviction that sedition and anarchy are due to the absence of education. The ignorance of the people, the absence of education are prime causes of discontent, because when persons do not understand, they so easily misrepresent. "Anarchy," writes the Aga Khan, in the penultimate paragraph of his article, "can only bring in its train misery for the millions of India—therefore it is the duty of every citizen to co-operate with the Government in promoting those measures which will once and for all free India from the propagation of its noxious tenets."

BISHOP AWDRY. BISHOP AWDRY, whose death was announced and is now contradicted, recalls the echoes of old Bombay, for he was descended from two of the most respected high functionaries in this city during the second quarter of the last century. His father was Sir John Wither Awdry, a well-known Chief Justice of the Supreme Court here in the days when Lord Clare and Sir Robert Grant ruled over Bombay. Sir John came as a Judge to Bombay soon after the famous dispute of the Supreme Court under Sir John Peter Grant with the Government of Bombay under Malcolm. In that dispute the Court was worsted, as Ellenborough, the then President of the Board of Control, to whom the quarrel was referred, decided it in favour of Malcolm, and Awdry and his colleagues of the Supreme Court inherited somewhat shorn powers. Moreover, there was unusual mortality among the Judges about the time he came here. The Chief Justice, Sir John Dewar, had died only a month before Awdry landed on the last day of 1830, and the other Judges had died some time before. In little more than two years two Chief Justices and the Puisne Judges had fallen martyrs to the climate, whilst the other Judges had resigned in disgust. Awdry might well have had considerable misgivings when he came to fill a place on such a shaky Bench. But he broke the ill-omened record and remained in office for nearly eleven years. The relations of the Court with the Government, which had been more or less strained after the establishment in 1824 of the Supreme Court under Sir Edward West, became for the first time pleasant under Awdry and his colleague Compton. Under Awdry the Parsis got their first piece of separate legislation, as he recommended strongly the passing of the Succession Act for them in 1837. After resigning the Chief Justiceship in 1841, when Sir Erskine Perry came out to succeed him as a Judge, Awdry was appointed one of the Commissioners for the Reform of the University of Oxford, of which he had been a distinguished member, and he rendered very useful service in that capacity. He lived to be 83, dying in 1878. Whilst in Bombay he had married one of the daughters of Dr. Carr the first Bishop of Bombay. Bishop Carr, who is thus the grandfather of Bishop Awdry, was a well-known figure in Bombay for nearly 30 years, first as Archdeacon and then on the establishment of the See of Bombay in 1837, as Bishop. He retired in 1851 and died at Home in 1859 at the age of 72. There is in the Cathedral a magnificent monument to him in the shape of a marble cenotaph having his full-length recumbent effigy on top. Bishop Awdry only recently retired from the See of Tokio in Japan. He had been previously Suffragan Bishop of Southampton under the See of Winchester, and he left to go to Japan as Missionery Bishop first of Osaka and, then in 1898, of Tokio. His successor at Southampton at present is Dr. Macarthur who was ten years ago well-known here as Bishop of Bombay. Like his father, Bishop Awdry was a distinguished member of Oxford University, having been educated at Balliol, when Jowett was the head of that College. Being an active clergyman throughout his career he did not write much, but he contributed on the domestic and social manner of life in the English bridge Companion to the Bible, the Cambridge Companion contains papers by the late Bishop Westcott, Robertson Smith and other authorities.

AN ENERGETIC EXAMPLE. THE new Lord Mayor of Manchester seems to be not only an energetic but a practical philanthropist. Hardly had he completeted his first official reception, than he sallied out into the foggy night to make a tour around the poorer quarters of the city, and to personally investigate the conditions of life there. He went to lodging houses—both charitable and commercial—and all the many other organisations which in a large city like Manchester, spring up for the relief of suffering among the very poor. His verdict was as follows:—"It was a very depressing experience. To see so many man living under conditions which suggested an utter absence of family ties was saddening. My visit, however, was reassuring in one important respect. I was convinced that no man in Manchester need sleep in the open air unless he wishes to do so. There was sleeping accommodation to be had from 2d. upwards, and there was also free accommodation for the homeless and penniless." Now, this is the sort of public man that the debt-laden municipalities of England require—men who will take the trouble to obtain a practical knowledge of the subjects with which they have to deal and bring a well ordered intelligence to bear upon them. Such men it is increasingly difficult to find. Men at the head of large businesses usually will not spend the time, and it is a significant sign of the times that it is much easier to get a man who will take an intelligent interest in the administration of the municipality from the working classes or from the small shop-keeping class, than from the rich and well-to-do. One frequently hears complaints from the well-to-do that too much public money is spent on the working man—and frequently made with justice—but at the same time one must remember that in cities too often it is only the working man who can be persuaded to take any interest in local affairs. The well-to-do business man stands aloof and frequently descends to grumble.

It is officially notified that the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Tuesday the 4th January at 11 a.m.

THE Consular Agency at Karachi for the Austro-Hungarian Empire has been raised to the rank of a Consulate.

THE Government of India prohibited the bringing in India by land or sea the paper called "Talvar" (or Shamsher).

THE "Gazette of India" publishes the text of the Act to make better provision respecting Naval establishments in British India recently passed by the Parliament.

NOTIFICATIONS regarding revised schedule 4 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, and tariff values for cotton goods have been published.

THE Government of India have cancelled the rules for licensing controlling and regulating the practice of brokers, measurers and weighmen in the Contonments of Saugor and Panchmari.

MR. JAMES CURRIE, President of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, has been elected representative of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce on the local Legislative Council.

THE Physician in charge St. George's Hospital will gratefully receive any presents of fruit, cake, wine, game and toys, etc. for the use of the patients and children in St. George's Hospital during Christmas season.

THE Governor of Madras will hold a State reception in the Banqueting Hall at Government House on the 6th of January and a State Ball on the 11th. During their stay at Trichinopoly to-morrow, the Governor and Lady Lawley will visit the Srirangam Temple.

BUDGET estimate of the Railway Guaranteed Fund of the Tanjore District Board for the year 1910-11 provides for closing the balance of Rs. 14,730 after making allotments of Rs. 11,05,000 for the construction of the Nidamangalam Mannargudi and Tiruthurapun Vedaranniyam lines and of Rs. 26,000 for the completion of works in progress on the existing lines.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the raising of a new contingent of Rajputs from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for services in Uganda to relieve the contingent at present serving in that country. The Agent grants free passage to their homes to the families of Native Officers, non-commissioned officers and sepoys, also to the families of followers who may be selected for employment in Uganda.

THE engagement is announced of Walter Meade, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cav., Indian Army, third son of the Rev. C. J. Meade, Boughton Monchelsea, Kent, and Emily Newell, elder daughter of the late Lieut. W. Arthur Connop, R. N., and Mrs. Arthur Connop, of Elnothington, Hollingbourne, Kent.

THE engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Francis Mortimer Lamb, Assistant District Commissioner of British East Africa, third son of the late Lieut. Henry Lamb, I.N., of Have, and Rose Elizabeth Clare, youngest daughter of Surg.-Major-Gen. G. L. Hinde, C.B., of Wrington, Redlands Road, Reading.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE GREAT DEBATE—AND AFTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

We are all agreed, whether we be Conservatives, Radicals or Socialists, that the House of Lords as it exists at present is an unsatisfactory Second Chamber. But the worst enemy of the hereditary assembly cannot deny that the memorable debate which began in the Gilded Chamber on the 22nd of November [illegible] ended on the 30th, was conducted throughout [illegible] with the dignity habitual with the Peers—[illegible] are at Westminster—but with an ability that [illegible] the world might be proud of. But [illegible] said that, with perhaps two or three exceptions, the greatest of the speeches were contributed by men each of whom is what Mr. Balfour would call a House of Commons man—a remark by the way that was thrown in his teeth by an excitable Liberal Member when the Leader of the Opposition entered the House of Commons for the last stage but one of the impending struggle between the two Houses. I do not exclude from the term "House of Commons man" Lord Curzon, whose speech for a man who came straight to London from a sick bed, was a really fine performance. His, Lord Morley's and the Archbishop of York's were certainly the three best speeches of Tuesday and Wednesday, the report of which in the *Times* occupies by the way close upon 40 columns. Lord Crewe was disappointing to listeners, but his speech reads better than it seemed to those who heard it. Three out of the five ex-Governors of Bombay in the Upper House took part in the debate. Lord Lamington, it will be remembered, spoke last week. Lord Reay was heard on Monday, Lord Harris addressed the House on Tuesday. Lord Harris, who is nothing if not a party man,—I, of course, use the expression in no invidious sense—began his remarks by making a notable admission. Had he not been convinced that there was lacking in the Bill he would, he declared, have voted for it. The interest in the proceedings was well sustained to the end and the eagerness to obtain seats in the space reserved for non-peers was, I believe, unprecedented. Although Mr. Burns, Mr. Churchill and others, leading members of the Cabinet, watched the historical scene at intervals, neither the Prime Minister nor the Chancellor of the Exchequer put in an appearance from first to last. When the result of the division was announced, the only persons who seemed calm and unmoved were the peers themselves. It is true that there was some cheering and counter-cheering, but it was of a very restrained character—utterly unlike the applause of the Commons on great occasions. The hisses, of which Reuter told you, were faint and came it seemed from the Commons' Gallery. I saw Mr. Harold Spender looking as if he would explode with righteous indignation, but the only demonstration besides the hissing refered to came from some Peeresses who gave vent to their feelings by waving their fans. Mr. Asquith's speech in moving his amendment of protest on Wednesday raised the spirits of his followers, and it was from an oratorical point of view worthy of the man, but some critics, while not denying its ability, say that it was in the circumstances two polemical. This, for instance, is the view of the *Times*. "At such a moment," says that journal "we may surely expect from the Prime Minister that he should modify his attitude as a Party leader, should turn away from the merely partisan arguments which others have worn threadbare, and should speak as the representative of the whole nation standing at the bar of history. He chose instead to repeat the wildest exaggerations, to ignore the large national interests involved, to dwell upon the relatively insignificant and largely imaginary grievances of the Liberal Party, and to employ the devices by which an adroit advocate seeks to snatch a verdict from an excited and partially bewildered jury. Whatever the merits of the case, the British people like its treatment upon a great occasion to be upon a high level. Mr. Asquith's speech is disappointing, because it was upon no higher level than that of ordinary political polemic in the hands of quite ordinary speakers." Of course, the National Liberal Club is not the House of Commons, but if Mr. Asquith's speech was too much that of a partisan we can imagine what will be said by the *Times* to-morrow about Mr. Lloyd-George's oration in Whitehall place this afternoon. Judging from the reports in the evening papers he did not spare the Peers and he was especially severe on Lords Curzon and Milner.

THE FIGHT, HOW WILL IT GO?

Everybody knew before the General Election of 1906 that the Liberals were to be the winners, though nobody expected that they would win by such an enormous majority. On the present occasion we are absolutely in the dark as to what the result is likely to be. At any rate, most of the people I know are, and Mr Chamberlain's confidence is not regarded as more than advice to inspire his supporters with courage and enthusiasm, at any rate by his political enemies. Scarcely a day passes without the papers containing a prediction by him. He refuses to discuss the possibility of the Tariff Reformers failing to sweep the country. "We are going in with a large majority," he declared. This he remarked last week to Mr. Amery, Unionist candidate for East Wolverhampton, one of the more cultured of the younger men on his side. Mr. F. E. Smith, M. P., in concluding a speech at a Tariff Reform demonstration in Shoreditch two days ago, said :—"Only to-day I had a long conference with Mr. Chamberlain on the subject of his policy. I spent an hour with him discussing the future of Tariff Reform. With the same clearness with which he had always approached political questions. Mr. Chamberlain discussed the final victory which we are about to achieve, and when I told him I was coming down to-night to address a meeting at Shoreditch, he gave me this message :—'Tell them that I count on the democracy of the East-end to help in the great struggle that is before us.'" There is, I fancy, general expectation that the Unionists will do exceptionally well in the South. What of the North? As to Lancashire, which politically leads or is supposed to lead the country my private information, not wholly derived from Unionist sources, has been to the effect that the Liberals will lose many seats. The importance attached by both sides to the Lancashire vote is shown by the selection of Mr. Churchill to carry the fiery cross throughout that country and by Mr. Balfour's astute move in promising that if his Party is returned to power they will assist by State funds to extend the area of cotton production within the Empire. Will this offer, as it was evidently intended to do, take the wind out of Mr. Churchill's sails. The boast of Mr. J. Saxon Mills based on his five years' residence in Manchester, that the battle of Tariff Reform is practically won has not passed unchallenged. Mr. William Tattersall, whose name is so well known in connection with our cotton industry and who has lived in Lancashire not five but fifty years, affirms unhesitatingly that the work people and their officials are practically unanimous in rejecting what he calls the heresy championed by Mr. Mills. "Lancashire," Mr. Tattersall adds, "will fight for her cotton trade and in so doing she will act Imperially."

INDIAN CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT.

I have heard of no additions to the Anglo-Indians standing for Parliament in the coming election, with the exception of Sir West Ridgeway, who is being brought forward as a Liberal for London University. In 1906 Sir West, it will be a remembered, contested the City of London in conjunction with Sir Felix Schuster, now a member of the India Council, and did not exactly secure a moral victory. The majority against was about 11,000! Parties are less unevenly divided in the University and Sir Philip Magnus, the Unionist, only defeated Sir Michael Foster, the Liberal, by 24, but Sir Michael was an almost an ideal [illegible] had held the seat for six years. Sir West [illegible] an able man, but his abilities are not of the [illegible] that one looks for in a candidate for an academic constituency. A garison town or a place like Bath or Cheltenham, I should have thought would have been more suitable. Sir West's want of special qualifications is, I see, insisted upon by his opponents. In a letter addressed to Sir Philip Magnus and signed by the respective Presidents of the University Unionist Association and the University Conservative Association, regret is expressed that the sitting member is not to be allowed the anticipated walk over. Sir West is described by them as distinguished in different walks of life, but not a graduate of the London University nor associated with it either as teacher or as a member of the Senate. His election in their opinion would be scarcely consistent with the fundamental principle of University representation in Parliament. Sir West is a Liberal of a mild type, a Roseberyite, and I cannot imagine the "advanced" section of the graduates being enthusiastic over his candidature. The expectation that Colonel George Waters, formerly of Grant Medical College, would enter the lists in the Wick Burghs is not, it appears, to be realised. If the information published by the *Times* is correct, not Colonel Waters but Mr. Robert Munro will oppose the existing Conservative member, Sir Arthur Bignold. Sir John Jardine has I, hear, definitely decided to seek re-election and his devotion to his Parliamentary duties as well as to the interests of his constituents ought to bring him back to Westminster, unless the labourers as well as the farmers of Roxburgshire have gone over to Tariff Reform.

INDIA AND PARLIAMENT.—FINAL QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

Sir John Jardine has not been one of those Liberal members who have pestered the Government with Indian questions during the present, soon to be the late Parliament, but he asked two in the closing hours of the Session. Both are of Bombay interest. The first was as follows :—Whether His Highness the Rana of Drangadhra in Kathiawar has, in the exercise of his powers as Chief of that State, interfered with the national course of trade and the cotton-pressing business of Wadhwan Camp by making regulations substantially requiring the cotton-growing ryots to cart all their produce to a press belonging to the Drangadhra State at which fees are lived for the State and whether any sanction has been given by the Government of Bombay to these proceedings. The Master of Elibank replied :—"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. With regard to the second part, the fiscal arrangements of Native States and a matter of internal economy which do not require the sanction of Government, and with which it is the general policy of the Government not to interfere." Sir John also aked certain questions respecting the cotton press of the Thakore Sahib of Limbdi. The Under-Secretary said:—"The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi has bought a cotton press, at the suggestion of local merchants, for the benefit of the cotton industry in his State. The tax temporarily levied on exported cotton which has not been pressed at the State press is [illegible] 2-8 per bale. The Secretary of State is not aware what proportion of this tax bears to the revenue assessment, but the charge for pressing is two annas per bale less than in the neighbouring market of Wadhwan. The Secretary of State is informed that Limbdi and neighbouring States have, from time to time immemorial, levied export duties on cotton, and he understood that the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi is contemplating the discontinuance of this special duty in the near future."

Mr. Rees also was in, with what reads like a parody of a question recently asked by Mr. Markarness or one of the other members of the group of which the member for the Newbury division was perhaps the most persistent. Mr. Rees solemnly inquired whether the Secretary of State for India has any information regarding the extent to which the freedom of the Press, the right of trial by jury, the right of the subject not to be deprived of his liberty, except after sentence by a Court of Justice, have been conceded by the Governments and Administrations in Asia other than the Government of India, and if the answer is in the affirmative, whether he has any information showing, what measure of success has attended such experiments. The Master of Elibank answered Mr. Rees's *jeu d'esprit* by briefly observing in an off-hand manner that the Secretary of State has no information that would enable him to answer these questions authoritatively.

As you will have heard by telegram, the King's speech read this afternoon, contains a paragraph relating to the Indian reforms. Lord Morley, who may not be Secretary of State for India six weeks hence, must be congratulated on the fact that he was able to launch his scheme before the crisis came and congratulations may be offered to him both by those who think that he has gone too far and those who hold that the measures which will make his name live as Indian Minister, are precisely what the circumstances of the time require. There is no doubt that if Lord Morley had dawdled, as some of his predecessors in recent years would have done, the General Election would have come without the new Councils having come into existence and nobody knows what might have happened. From the very first moment of Lord Morley, accepting the Indian portfolio, the India Office has been one of the busiest departments in Whitehall and whatever else may be said about the present Ministry, no one can deny that it has infused a new life into all the Government offices. We know now why the pressure at the India Office has been increased so much within the past two months. Lord Morley may or may not have agreed with Mr. Burns and other members of the Cabinet that the Lords would not dare to reject the Budget even in the form of the amendment forced as they say on Lord Lansdowne, but he was determined to run no risks and he has had his reward.

(Concluded on Page 8.)

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

FINAL MEETING OF THE CABINET.

Mr. Gladstone Selected for South Africa.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD SPEAKS STRONGLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day. It is understood that affairs were wound up in view of the coming dissolution, and that the appointment of Mr. Herbert Gladstone to South Africa was formally agreed to.

Lord Charles Beresford is conducting an active platform campaign. Speaking on the critical state of the Navy, he accused the Government of evasion and prevarication, and sometimes of absolute falsehood. He defied the Government to produce the letters written to the Commission of Defence by responsible officers regarding trade routes. If things did not improve he was prepared to risk the Official Secrets Act.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has written a long preface to the book entitled "Tariff or Budget" by Mr. J. L. Garvin, Editor of the *Observer*. He appeals to the workers to stand by the Peers, who are standing by them in the national crisis.

Dr. Arthur John Evans, the eminent archæologist, a Tariff Reformer, has withdrawn his candidature for Oxford University at the request of Lord Lansdowne.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, addressing a meeting at Bromsgrove last night, was subjected to interruptions lasting twenty minutes. He ceased speaking amid an uproar.

A demonstration by the Free Churches was held in the Queen's Hall last night. Mr. Lloyd-George dwelt on the Lords' prejudices against Nonconformity and their injustices in regard to it.

THE STRIKE AT SYDNEY.

Men Advised to Give Way.

P. AND O. CARGOES NOT TO BE HANDLED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Telegrams from Sydney state that the Labour Congress advises the men to return to work.

Melbourne stevedores have been instructed not to handle the cargoes of the P. and O. steamers "Marmora" and "Palermo."

INDIAN CIVILIAN CHARGED.

Alleged Breach of Trust in Burma.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

At the instance of the Government of India, Mr. Ian Dalrymple Clarke, an elderly Indian Civilian, was charged at Bow Street to-day with breach of trust and falsification of accounts in Burma during 1904 and 1906, about a lakh of rupees being involved.

Prisoner denied the charge, and said he had repeatedly expressed his readiness to go to India and meet any charge.

He was remanded on bail, the India Office not raising any objection.

The depositions are expected to reach England on the 7th of January.

THE COOK CONTROVERSY.

Captain Loose Withdraws.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

A New York telegram states that Mr. Osborn, the Secretary of the Arctic Club, announces that Captain Loose verbally confesses that his affidavit with regard to fabricating observations for Dr. Cook, is a lie from beginning to end.

LATER.

Captain Loose absolutely denied having retracted his affidavit though he says he was offered a bribe to do so.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN CAROLINA.

13 Killed, 30 Injured.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

A Southern Railroad express has been derailed at Reidsville in North Carolina. Thirteen have been killed and thirty injured.

JAPANESE ANNEXATION OF KOREA.

Rumour Officially Denied.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

The *Novoye Vremya* is authorised to deny the report that Russia and Japan are negotiating the Japanese annexation of Korea.

AMERICAN IMMIGRANT SHIPS.

Captain Arrested for Overcrowding.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

A New York telegram states that the Captain of the "Neapolitan Prince," an American-owned vessel, has been arrested for permitting overcrowding of immigrant steerage passengers.

DEATH OF KING LEOPOLD.

EFFECT ON THE CONGO QUESTION.

A Great Royal Traveller.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

King Leopold died at 2-35 this morning.

LATER.

Brussels telegrams state that two doctors were present at the death of King Leopold, which came unexpectedly. His Majesty, who had passed a quiet evening, woke at 2 o'clock and said, "I am choking Doctor." Morphine was injected, but was unavailing.

The papers quote the King's Chaplain as saying that King Leopold was secretly married to Baroness Vaughan, by whom he had two children. They allege that the Baroness alone was present at the last sacrament.

The cause of King Leopold's death was embolism. His will fills a volume.

[The immediate cause of death is given as embolism which means obstruction of a blood-vessel by a clot of blood. Embolism is a frequent cause of paralysis and of gangrene of the part beyond the obstacle.

King Leopold II was perhaps the most disliked Monarch in Europe, and his death will do much to settle the vexed question of the Congo, which, on more than one occasion during the last few years, since Mr. Rosel started his crusade, has threatened to bring about a European war, King Leopold traced his descent through the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha line, and also through his daughter Princes Louise, to the French King Louis Philippe. His Queen was Marie Louise, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, and to them were born three daughters only, so that the heir-presumptive is the King's nephew Albert, Prince of Belgium. He was born in 1875, and married nearly ten years ago the Duchess Elizabeth in Bavaria, by whom he has had two sons. Formerly a part of the Netherlands, the kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent State in 1830, and according to the Constitution of 1831, Belgium is a "constitutional, representative and hereditary monarchy." The legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. The Royal succession is in direct male line in the order of primogeniture. By marriage without the King's consent, however, the right of succession is forfeited, but may be restored by the King with the consent of the two Chambers. No act of the King can have effect unless countersigned by one of his ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The King convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers. In default of male heirs, the King many nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, which is declared to be the age of majority, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority.

According to the law amending the Constitution, promulgated 7th September, 1893, the Senate consists of members elected for eight years, partly directly and partly indirectly. The number of Senators elected directly is proportioned to the population of each province, and is equal to half the number of members of the Chamber of Representatives. The constituent body is similar to that which elects deputies to the Chamber, except that the minimum age of electors is fixed at thirty years. In the election of members of the Senate chosen directly by the electoral body, the principle of proportional representation of parties was introduced by the Law of December 29, 1899. On May 27, 1900, the number of enrolled electors for 152 members of the Chamber out of 411 candidates was 1,472,933, disposing of 2,269,414 votes, of which 2,135,136 were given, and the number of enrolled 76 Senators out of 117 candidates was 1,243,505, disposing of 2,020,987 votes. Senators elected indirectly are chosen by the provincial councils, two for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; three for each with a population up to 1,000,000; and four for each with over 1,000,000. No one, during two years preceding the election, must have been a member of the council appointing him. All Senators must be at least forty years of age, and those elected directly must pay not less than 1,200 francs in direct taxes, or own immovable property in Belgium yielding an income of 12,000 francs. In provinces, however, where the number eligible for the Senate would be less than one in 5,000 of population, the list is extended to this proportion by admission of the most highly taxed. Sons of the King, or failing these, Belgian princes of the reigning branch of the Royal family are by rights Senators at the age of eighteen, but have no voice in the deliberations till the age of twenty-five years.

The Senate and Chamber meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the King has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers. Money bills and bills relating to the contingent for the army originate in the Chamber of Representatives.

The late King Leopold was a great traveller and systematically ignored the etiquette of royalty in foreign countries. He was a frequent visitor to Paris where he was a favourite subject for the cartoonists of the comic papers, but his real travels have been further afield both in Europe, Asia Minor and Egypt.

EARL'S SON KILLED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

The death is announced of the Hon. Archibald Gordon, son of the Earl of Aberdeen, from the effects of a motor-car collision on the 28th of November. It is understood that he was engaged to Mr. Asquith's daughter.

LATER.

Miss Violet Asquith was betrothed to the Hon. Archibald Gordon shortly before his death.

[The Hon. Archibald Gordon, third son of the Earl of Aberdeen, was injured in a motor accident which occurred two miles from Winchester on Nov. 28. He was driving towards Andover at the time, a chauffeur being with him on the car, and when passing a cross-road from Haverstock another car, emerged on to the main Andover road, the two colliding with a terrible impact. Both cars were smashed and all the occupants were injured. Mr. Gordon and his chauffeur were conveyed to the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, where it was found that the former had received serious injuries, and his condition caused some anxiety. Lord Aberdeen was telegraphed for, and arrived in Winchester. The chauffeur was suffering from a fractured collar-bone, but his injury having received attention, he was able to return to London. A later message added that an operation was successfully performed on Mr. Gordon by Mr. Herbert J. Godwin, of Winchester, and that Mr. Gordon was progressing satisfactorily.]

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The death of Bishop Awdry, announced yesterday, proves to be an incorrect report.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS JOURNALIST.

Founder of Two London Papers.

HISTORY OF SUEZ CANAL DEAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

The death is announced of Mr. Frederick Greenwood, the well-known author and journalist.

[Mr. Frederick Greenwood, although for some years he has lived in retirement, will for long be remembered as one of the most able journalist of the day, and for having founded a paper in which he was succeeded in the editorial chair by no less a man than Lord Morley, then of course Mr. John Morley. Mr. Greenwood having been born in 1830, was seventy-nine at his death. Early in life he took to literary work and before he became associated with the "Pall Mall Gazette" had been a magazine writer for years. He was the originator and first editor of the paper just mentioned, and in it his brother James startled England with his experiences as an Amateur Casual. Presently when the paper was purchased by Mr. Yates Thompson, and its politics became those of the Liberal Party, Mr. Greenwood and several others on the staff left it, and founded the St. "James's Gazette." Of this journal he was editor for several years, and a publicist who is a trenchant style gave in its columns great assistance to the Conservative Party. He fought tooth and nail against Mr. Gladstone's administration in 1880. He has been a considerable writer in other spheres of literature. His publications include the following:—"Louis Napoleon Bonaparte," "The Origin of the Suez Canal Deal" "Deal Lover's Lexicon," etc. The part played by Mr. Greenwood in the politics of the seventies and eighties is apt to be forgotten by the present generation especially as editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette." In 1875 he was seated in a Restaurant and overheard that the Khedive was in financial difficulties in a conversation between two men, one a confidential man of the Khedive, and that the Khedive was anxious to sell his shares in the Suez Canal. He went post haste to Lord Derby and communicated what he had heard, and at the same time suggested that the Government should buy them. At the interview Mr. Greenwood informed him that the other person to the conversation was a French diplomat, and the Khedive was on the point of selling his shares to France. Lord Derby treated the matter coldly, but Mr Disraeli cleverly antici; ated the result by purchasing a one-half interest in the Canal, through the Rothschilds, for £4,000,000. The Ministerial Press applauded the Prime Minister but his Cabinet, and especially the Foreign Minister, Lord Derby looked coldly on the proposal. Still Disraeli had appealed to the national spirit, and could forego all else. The Liberals opposed the purchase in Parliament, but not very strenuously. The value of that purchase to-day is well known.

BUYING THE SHARES.

There has been so much controversy as to the correct story of the acquisition of the Suez Canal shares owned by the Khedive, that it may be well to give this authoritative account by Mr. Greenwood himself:—

On the morning of November 15, 1875, the then editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette" went to Lord Derby, at the Foreign Office, informed him that the Khedive's shares were passing into the hands of a French syndicate, and urged the arrest of the transactionby purchase for England. (The shares being private property, their sale could not, of course, be forbidden). Lord Derby thought there must be a mistake. He could not believe that bargaining of that kind could go on in Cairo without coming to the knowledge of the British Consul there. He was answered that nevertheless it was going on. The difficulties of purchase by England were then arranged by Lord Derby. There were more than one or two, and of course they had a formidable look, but so also had the alternative of the lost opportunity. One difficulty had already come into existence, and had to be met at once. Lord Derby had either to make direct inquiry of the Khedive or to let the matter go. If he inquired, and there was no such negotiation, his question might be interpreted in a very troublesome way. Moreover, we should put the idea of selling the shares into the Khedive's head which would be unfortunate. "There is my position, and now what do you say?" The answer given, Lord Derby drafted a telegram to the British Consul-General at Cairo and read it out. It instructed Colonel Stanton to go immediately to the Khedive and put the question point-blank. Meanwhile, the Prime Minister would be seen, and Lord Derby's visitor might call next day to hear the reply from Cairo. It is enough to add here that on the receipt of the answer the purchase for England was taken up, and went to a speedy conclusion.

In that modest fashion, so characteristic of the man, an incident of great historic importance in which he played a splendid part is recorded.

TWO ANGRY MINISTERS.

A few years ago, speaking at a banquet given in his honour and thanking his hosts he also gave a full and particular account of that memorable "deal He had heard on a Sunday evening that the Khedive" was taking steps to sell his shares in the Canal. He at once wrote a note to Lord Derby, who was then Foreign Minister, and told him that he would call at the Foreign Office the next day. He went there, and Lord Derby in his presence sent the following telegram to Colonel Staunton, his representative in Cairo:—"Go to the Khedive immediately and asked him whether it is true that he is negotiating for the sale of his Suez Canal shares. Yes or no, and don't come away without an answer."

The next morning he called on Lord Derby, who said that the information was correct and added characteristically. "Master Staunton shall hear of this." It was said that the French Minister was playing billiards when he was told of the purchase of the shares and that he was so angry that he broke his cue in halves. Mr. Greenwood could not vouch for the truth of that story. He recalled, with pardonable pride that the shares that had been bought by Great Britain for four millions and a half are now worth thirty and bring in an income of a million. He modestly deprecated the praise that had been showered upon him and declared that the qualities and ideals to which they were met to do homage could be found in fifty others and that accounted for a good deal in the power which journalism had attained.

Among literary men Mr. Greenwood has always been exceedingly popular. And no wonder. No man has been readier with advice, assistance and encouragement to those serving their novitiate to letters or to journalism. Mr. Greenwood has been literary godfather to a number of men now distinguished in literature. These were among the hosts who did honour to a great journalist and a fine old English gentleman.

A MILLIONAIRE'S BEQUEST TO THE NATION.

Priceless Works of Art.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Mr. George Salting, the millionaire recluse who has just died, has left to the nation his art collection. It is one of the greatest bequests ever made, comprising priceless pictures and objects d'art.

THE AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE.

Bill Penalising Strikes Passed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Telegams from Sydney report that the Bill has been rapidly passed rendering leaders instigating and aiding strike and lock-out liable to (?) years imprisonment and others to two months.

THE LATE MR. R. C. DUTT.

Condolence Meetings in England.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY).

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The meeting of European and Indian friends and admirers of the late Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, under the presidency of Dr. Pollen, passed a resolution expressing condolence with the family and declaring that young Indian students can find no better example than Mr. Dutt who advocated co-operation between English and Indians as the only way to serve the interests of India.

A meeting of the Indian students of the London School of Economics of the University of London was held on Thursday (2nd December) to express its sense of deep regret at the loss India has suffered in the death of Mr. Dutt, and to convey a message of sympathy to his family. Professor Lees Smith, who presided, addressing the meeting in which there was also a sprinkling of English ladies and gentlemen, said that though he had not the good fortune of knowing the late Mr. Dutt, personally, he had known him for a long time as an Indian Economist and Historian, and that when he was preparing for his visit to India last year, he had certainly derived the greatest help from his books on Indian subjects. He concluded by saying the fact that struck him most was the large amount of space devoted to the late Mr. Dutt in the most enlightened papers in England, which distinctly showed that the people in England were beginning to reckon the great men of India among their own great men.

Major Belgrami, I. M. S., in moving the resolution of the meeting's regret at the loss sustained by the death of Mr. Dutt, remarked that great was the grief of those who had the welfare of India at heart, when the melancholy news of Mr. Dutt's death reached them. The deceased was above all an Indian and was held in universal esteem. His deep erudition made him a most valuable public man, and his loss was common to all sections in India.

Mr. N. M. Mazumdar, in supporting the proposition, said that Mr. Dutt bore a special relation to the students of the School of Economics as pioneer in the field of Economics. His had been a noble example of a life lived for a noble purpose. The resolution was also supported by Mr. S. D. Parekh of Baroda, who said that having had an opportunity of coming into contact with the late Mr. Dutt, he was struck by his versatility of genius and liberal mindedness. H. H. the Gaekwar who is the ablest ruler in India had lost in Mr. Dutt a valued counsellor.

Mr. Aiyengar, who moved the next resolution, that a copy of the 1st resolution, be forwarded to the family of the deceased, recalled a few incidents of Mr. Dutt's unique life, how at the age of 19, he passed the I. C. S. examination standing third on the list, how he held high administrative posts in the service, how he resigned the Commissionership of Orissa, when he was superceded by a Junior, etc. In 1899 Mr. Dutt became lecturer in Indian History at the University College, London, and in the same year he became President of the Indian Congress. His services in all the different capacities were well-known to every Indian.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy R. B. Jeejeebhey, in seconding the proposition, said that the previous speakers had not left much for him to add. At a time however when the Government of India was in a transitional stage Mr. Dutt's services would have been invaluable to the country which had been deprived of one of her noblest sons. As author, social reformer, administrator, and economist Mr. Dutt's name would hold a prominent place in the history of the rise of India, and it was their duty to manifest their expression of sorrow at his lamented death.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

NICARAGUAN TROUBLES.

President Resigns.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY).

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Senor Zelaya has resigned the Presidency of Nicaragua.

THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH

Tactics of the Slavs.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The Slavs continue speaking in the Reichsrath amid a constant uproar.

LORD AND LADY MINTO.

Arrival at Darjeeling.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, DECEMBER 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Minto accompanied by the Countess of Antrim and Captains Jelf and Holden, A.-D.-C's., arrived at Darjeeling at 2 p. m. to-day. Their Excellencies were met at the station by Mr. Walshe, Commissioner, and Mr. Crawford, Deputy Commissioner, and Colonel Lowe, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment. A guard-of-honour of the Royal West Kent Regiment was mounted at Woodlands Hotel, where Their Excellencies are staying.

The weather is good and there is every probability of a good view of the snows being obtained during the Viceroy's visit.

CHARGE OF FALSE COMPLAINT.

The Case against Gustadji Cooper.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 17.

The hearing of the case in which Gustadji Muncherji Cooper is charged by the Railway Police with making a false complaint in respect of the complaint made by him in October last that while travelling between Bombay and Poona he had been robbed of currency notes, Government promissory notes, cash books and ledger. The property is valued at about Rs. 30,000 and the case came on before the City Magistrate to-day.

Mr. Ghaswalla, Barrister, with Ghaswalla, pleader, defended the Railway, the Sub-Inspector prosecuting. The Sub-Inspector Vishram to whom an oral complaint and then a written one was made was the first examined and deposed to a complaint having been made by Cooper and steps taken by the Railway Police regarding the train theft and subsequent action of the police in searching Cooper's house and finding promissory notes and books reported by him as stolen.

Mr. Tadywala, one of the Panch, was present when the house was searched by the Railway Police and books and promissory notes found. The Railway Sub-Inspector applied for the postponement of the case till next month to enable Pochkhanawalla, a principal witness, now at Calcutta, to return. Counsel for defence offered no objection and the hearing was adjourned to the 12th January.

INDIAN GENERAL STAFF.

Orders Shortly to be Issued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 17.

Orders regarding formation of a general staff in India will be issued shortly.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

A High Suicide Rate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

Mr. S. L. Polak, Transvaal delegate, in a letter to the Press criticises the action of the Protector of Immigrants, Madras, Mr. Austen, and accuses him of ignorance of the abuses existing in the Natal Depot. He writes that a statement of the kind suggested would not do away with facts: the suicide rate among indentured Indians in Natal varies from two to five times that amongst the Indians of Cape Colony, and from ten to fourteen times that amongst Indians all over India. "I made this statement myself," he continues, "in the evidence that I submitted to the recent Immigration Commission in Natal. I was neither cross-examined upon it (statement being evidently accepted as an accurate reflection of fact), nor is a word whispered of it in the Commissioner's report recently published. Why not? That is a matter, certainly worthy of investigation by the Government of Madras. Complaints of ill-treatment by employers, and injustice on the part of officials have been partially dealt with above. As to that of the inadequacy of food, it is contained in the petition quoted. The principal necessaries of life for indentured labourers (who have everything provided for them) are foodstuffs, for it is notorious, that the incident of the labour laws frequently precluded families of labourers from getting a proper food ration. As to that lack of adequate house accommodation, there remains the unchallenged but contemptuous description of the 'houses' of many labourers, by the lay Director of Education in Natal as piggeries."

ARMED BENGALI BOYS SURPRISED.

All Run off Leaving their Guns.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

A Dacca message states that a number of armed youths are reported to have been surprised in the jungee near Khamarkhara, Munshiganj Sub-division, by the President of the local Muncipality, who went to the spot on the information of a Chowkidar, taking various people with him. The boys made off leaving some guns, revolvers and daos behind them.

A "UNITED CONGRESS."

Bengali Proposals to be Urged.

PRESIDENCY QUESTION TO BE IGNORED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, it was resolved that Bengal should be the tenure of the next Congress, and that the Bengal delegates be enjoined to do their best for the appointment of a committee to revise the constitution and rules in view of holding a United Congress; they also resolved that the Provincial Congress Committee should decline to give an opinion on the election of the President, should it be asked to do so. A large number of delegates were also elected.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 17.

The Members of All-India Congress Committee will meet to-morrow in the matter of electing the President for the coming Congress.

The *Tribune* calls attention to the circular of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, saying that as the duty of volunteers for the Congress must apparently involve action on the part of students which would bring undesirable notoriety on the College which is a Government institution, and request that students should be allowed to act as volunteers. Should this not be sanctioned, says the same Journal that the orders in question would betray gress misapprehension of the exact position and nature of the duties appertaining to Congress volunteers.

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 17.

A telegram, dated Allahabad the 16th instant states it is nearly settled that the Hon. Mr. Pundit Madon Mohun Malviya should be the President of the Lahore Congress.

RCEORD OF RIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 17.

After giving the question their best consideration, the Government have decided to abandon for the present the proposal to prepare a "record of rights" in the Madras Presidency.

MADRAS TEACHERS' COLLEGE.

Speech Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 17.

Yesterday was the "College day" at the Madras Teachers' College, Saidapet. Sports were held in the morning, and a public meeting in the afternoon. Mr. R. H. Shipley, I.C.S., Collector of Chingleput, occupied the chair. Mr. Hall, Principal of the College, introduced the President and Mr. M. E. Couchman, who delivered a highly interesting and instructive address which was listened to with the greatest attention. The Chairman also spoke.

SELF-GOVERNMENT UNSUITED TO INDIA.

The Jam Saheb's View.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 17.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires that Count von Koenigsmarck has published in Berlin a statement made to him by Prince Ranjit Singhji, in which the latter expressed the opinion that the diverse elements of India will never be united into a single nation. India will never be fit for self-government, but under the British leadership will become a dominant factor in the world's market.

CLAIM FOR A ROYAL INHERITANCE.

Fifteen Lakhs Involved.

IMPORTANT CASE AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 17.

The most important case ever tried in Sind, concerning the inheritance of the Royal Talpur dynasty is proceeding in the Judicial Commissioner's Court here. It is a claim by H. H. Abdul Hosain Khan against H. H. Mir Nor Mahomed Khan for fifteen lakhs rupees, part of the estate of late ex-ruler of Sind, H. H. Mir Hasan Ali Khan, who died some three years since. The plaintiff is the late Mir's brother son and defendant his sister's son. The plaintiff alleges that parties were Sunni Mahomedans, and therefore claims half the inheritance. He also alleges that by family custom, females are excluded fron inheriting and therefore are entitled to claim on the whole property.

The defendant contends that the late Mir was a Shiah and that therefore the defendants are the better heirs. He also denies that any custom to exclude females exists.

The suit has been transferred to Karachi from Hyderabad, owing to the District Judge having been promoted to Karachi.

The arguments are expected to extend into the New Year.

CHARGE AGAINST CHIEF ENGINEER.

Suspended for Three Weeks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

The Admiralty Court, appointed by the Bengal Government, to investigate a charge of drunkenness preferred against Ralph Begg, Chief Engineer of the vessel "Multa," delivered judgment to-day. The President, Mr. Justice Fletcher, first read the opinion of the assessors. Both of these were of opinion that the suspension of Begg's certificate for a short period would meet the ends of justice.

Having heard the evidence, the President had no hesitation in accepting the evidence of the Captain of the vessel, corroborated as it was by other witnesses, that Begg was drunk in the engine room on the night of the 3rd of September last at Gandeloure. As regards the second incident of the first of November the President had no doubt that Begg was drunk on duty on that night. Referring to the third charge the President found that the charge was not proved. In neither of the cases, which were proved against Begg, the President found that he endangered the esafety of the ship nor of the crew. But the two charges proved against Begg, though not of a grave nature, could not in his Lordship's opinion be wholly passed over. It would, therefore, the President thought, meet the, justice of the case, if he suspended the certificate for a short period. He accordingly ordered that Begg's certificate be suspended for a period of three weeks.

SIR PRATUL CHANDRA TO BE HONOURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 17.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Punjab University Syndicate a proposal to confer upon Sir Pratul Chandra Chatterji, lately Vice-Chancellor of the University, the degree "honoris causa" of Doctor of Laws, on account of his eminent position and attainments was unanimously approved Mr. Justice Robertson, Vice-Chairman, and paid a high tribute to Dr. Chatterji's services to the University.

LATER.

People's Association gave an "At Home" in honour of the Hon'ble Mr. K. G. Gupta's visit to Lucknow last evening, Mr. Chamier, Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Jopling, City Magistrate, Mr Boas, Deputy Commissioner were among those present, Hindus and Mahomedans, Nawabs, Barristers, Pleaders, Rajas, Municipal Commissioners and others attended the party. Mr. Gupta talked freely with many of the audience. Mr. Gupta paid a visit to the Hindu Girls School this afternoon and was pleased with what he saw. He was glad that the Bengalis co-opperated with the people of these parts in advancing the cause of female education.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD DECEMBER 17.

It was a very intertaining evening yesterday when the Chief Justice and two other Judges of the High Court, the Lord Bishop of Lucknow, and several other distinguished European ladies and gentlemen of the station and notable Indian gentlemen and Purdah ladies, assembled together in the Railway theatre to witness a dramatic representation in English and Hindi given by the students of the University School of Law. Some of the actors acquitted themselves with great success and credit. Eastern garb was used throughout. All the arrangements were quite satisfactory, and much thanks are due to the Principal host Mr. Sorabji, who can be said to be the prime mover of fete. A Bengali concert party discoursed music during the intervals.

YANDOON RIVER COLLISION.

Captain's Certificate Cancelled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 17.

The Lieutenant-Governor has directed the certificate of Captain Newton, Master of the paddle steamer "Rangoon" to be cancelled for having acted in entire disregard of miles 18 and 19 for the protection of inland steam vessel's, and displaying incompetence on the occasion of the collision of his steamer with the launch "Nawab" in the Yandoon river on the 26th of August, in which several lives were lost.

KOTTOPAKONDA RIOT.

43 Prisoners Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 17.

In the Kottopakondariot case, two assessors found the 1st and 14th accused guilty of rioting, and acquitted them of the other charges, while they acquitted all the other 43 accused, as they were not satisfied with evidence of identification.

PATIALA SEDITION CASES.

A Preliminary Objection.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATIALA, DECEMBER 17.

When the Court assembled to-day Messrs. Roshan Lall and Badree Dass, Counsel for the defence, mentioned to the Tribunal and made applications on behalf of the prisoners in custody that the accused should be furnished under Section 103 with copies of the inventories prepared by the police from papers taken away under seizure by the latter.

Mr. Grey being absent Mr. Pestonjee stated that it would take time to investigate whether the petitioners were entitled to make such applications as he was doubtful whether Section 103 of the Criminal Procedure Code was in force in the Patiala State.

Counsel for the defence then asked the Court to compare the list of persons against whom complaints had been lodged with those who were in custody.

The Court called for the papers and during the comparison found that some of those on the list had been released under recognisance by the Police and were not in Court. The Judges then ordered the production of these people with all papers in connection with them and their release. The Court then was informed that there were eight persons under arrest against whom there was no complaint neither were their names on the list of these persons who have been in custody from 10th October.

Mr. Pestonjee replies that these men were not on their trial in this case, but were detained during a special investigation in the matter of the arrest and the charges pending against them. The defence said that these names did not appear in the original order sanctioning the prosecution. The original list not being in Court it has been called for.

Mr. Pestonjee further said that if these persons were not before the Court the Tribunal had no jurisdiction to interfere. To which the Counsel for the defence urged that the Tribunal had the powers of a High Court and in connection with all persons accused of sedition. The Court agreed and ordered all papers connected with the arrest of these eight persons to be placed on the table to-morrow.

Some of these accused brought to the notice of the Tribunal that they were arrested without any warrant. The Court ordered the production of warrant of these arrests and of their applications.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain S.T. Crump, I.M.S., are temporarily lent to Burma.

Captain Lloyd, I.M.S., is appointed sub protem Professor of Biology at the Medical College, Calcutta.

Captain Masson, I.M.S., is placed on Plague duty in Burma.

The Rev. Lcynes, Chaplain, Lahore Establishment, resigns the service,

Mr. Brown, Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted seventeen months' leave.

Messrs. Barker and Bachey are promoted Extra Asst. Superintendents, Survey of India, 1st Grade.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. MacNair, I.C.S., is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bengal.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Vaughan officiates in the 2nd Grade of Cantonment Magistrates with staff pay of Rs. 500.

Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, 38th Central India Horse, is promoted to Brevet Colonel.

Colonel R. H. Rattaray, Major Sir John Harrington, Lieutenant-Colonel Webster and Lieutenant-Colonel Collis-Barry and R. R. Weir, both I.M.S., retire from service.

Reverend A.M. Knight, Bishop of Rangoon, retires from service.

Maharaja Mahindra Nath Nundy is appointed Honorary Fellow of the Calcutta University.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Kelly is appointed to the Andaman's Forests vice Mr. O'Hara granted leave for nine months.

Mr. Clutter Back officiates as Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, Western Circle, United Provinces, vice Mr. O. S. Maston.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Calderbank officiates as Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, O. R. Railway, vice Mr. Williams granted nine months' leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Nicolls becomes Assistant Master, Daly College, Indore.

Major Riddell, 48th Pioneers, is appointed inspecting officer Infantry, Imperial Service Troops, Rajputana.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ingles is reappointed Divisional Judge, Peshawar

Mr. Bolton becomes temporary Aditional District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar.

Mr. A. L. Jacob is posted as First Assistant to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

Captain Strong, 10th Lancers, becomes inspecting officer of Cavalry and Infantry service troops, Rajputana States.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

Human Figure Target to be Used.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 17.

The *Standard* announces that the Council of the Rifle Association has decided to use a human figure target at one range in the competition for the King's prize. At other ranges the targets will be unchanged.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL I. M. S.

Colonel Lukis to be Confirmed

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 17.

Surgeon General Sir Gerald Bomford's retirement will take place on the 1st of January, when Colonel Lukis, it is understood, will be confirmed as Director-General of the Indian Medical Service.

POLO TEAM TO VISIT U. S. A.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 17.

The Hurlingham Club has decided to endeavour to send a cup recovery team to the United States next September.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from Page 6.)

A DECORATION "SCANDAL."

People in this country who know what's what in the political world, have been rather amused at the fuss made in Holland about the "Kuyper Decorations Scandal" as it is called. The Kuyper alluded to is the distinguished ex-Prime Minister or "Minister President" as the Dutch style the Queen's principal adviser. Some months ago a M. Tideman startled the innocent folk throughout the Netherlands by declaring that Dr. Kuyper had been guilty of dishonesty in connection with the bestowal of Orders. In August, 1903, M. Lehman, an Amsterdam merchant, was said to have received an Order after prolonged negotiations, and to have given Dr. Kuyper over £300 for electioneering purposes. Dr. Kuyper lay low and said nothing until he was attacked in the Lower House the other day by the Socialist leader, M. Troelstra. In defending himself before the Chamber, Dr. Kuyper urged that in the first place M. Lehman, the recipient of the Order, had rendered services as Consul-General in Greece and otherwise, which justified his decoration; secondly, the money he received was nothing more than a voluntary gift to the party funds of which he was in charge. He might have been careless but never dishonest. It is notorious that in this country where we are nothing, if not incorrupt, knighthoods, baronetcies, and I say it with bated breath, peerages, are the customary rewards of those who subscribe largely to party funds if, which, of course, is not always the case, they or their better halves hanker after titles; and nobody regards such transactions as dishonest or immoral. By the way, it is comical to find how many persons after receiving a handle to their name say when they talk to their friends about it, "You know, I did not want it for myself but for my wife." Poor maligned wife! It is usual when a dissolution takes place for the outgoing Prime Minister to submit to the Sovereign a batch of names of men who aspire, or whose wives aspire, to the peerage. How will Mr. Asquith get over this little difficulty?

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Committees' Reports.

The reports of the Tramway's Committee and the Committee, re-appointment of the Water Engineer, which could not be circulated with the agenda paper, are now published and circulated.

The Tramway Committee, in submitting their report with reference to the Tramway Company's proposal for altering the Tramway tracks at Girgaum Terminus, stated as follows:—

Since the passing of the Corporation's Resolution abovementioned the Committee have received a further letter from the Commissioner, No. 28431, dated the 2nd December, 1909, on the subject. It will be seen from the correspondence received with this letter (copy annexed) that the Tramway Company now submits two alternative proposals. The first of these proposals shows a 30 feet extension of the Company's existing terminal siding at the junction of Girgaum and Charni Roads (vide Drawing No. B-1412) and the second provides a terminal reversing station in the centre of the widest portion of that part of Charni Road which lies between Girgaum Road and Girgaum Back Road (vide Drawing No. B-1432). Under the latter arrangement a car standing at the terminus shall be in the centre of the roadway, giving ample clearance on either side for both the through Tramway Service and for vehicular traffic, whereas under the other arrangement a standing car at the junction of Girgaum and Charni Roads would in the opinion of the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer, form an obstruction to the cross vehicular traffic along Charni Road. Concurring in the opinion of the Executive, the Committee beg to recommend that the proposal for altering the tramway tracks at Girgaum Terminus be approved subject to the conditions referred to in the Commissioner's letter.

APPOINTMENT OF THE WATER ENGINEER.

The Committee regarding the appointment of Water Engineer submitted the following report:—"After very carefully considering all the applications in consultation with the Commissioner the Committee have selected Mr. H.J. Trivess Smith, District Engineer to the Corporation of Calcutta, as being the most eligible for the appointment. Mr. Smith is 36 years of age. He is a corporate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and a Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers and has been engaged for 14 years in responsible positions in the design and construction of large and important Water Works undertakings. The Committee have had an interview with Mr. Trivess Smith and they have ascertained from him that he is willing to take up the appointment on the minimum salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem provided it is raised by equal annual increments to the maximum of Rs. 1,800 per mensem during the last, that is the fifth year of the term of office of the appointment. As the Corporation are aware, Government have expressed their willingness to undertake at an early date legislation for the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to admit of the appointment of Water Engineer being regulated by the same provisions of law as those applicable to the appointment of the Executive Health Officer and the Executive Engineer, the salary of the appointment being fixed at a minimum of Rs. 1,200 and a maximum of Rs. 1,800 per mensem. The Committee, therefore, beg to recommend that in anticipation of and subject to the proposed legislation Mr. Trivess Smith be appointed Water Engineer for a term of five years from such date as he can take charge of the office, on a salary of Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,800 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 150. The Committee may add that the Commissioner is entirely in accord with their recommendation."

NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Commemorative Subscription for Education.

A MEETING of the leading members of the Cutchi Memon community was held under the presidency of Mr. Haji Esmail Haji Allana at the office of Mr. Haji Sallemahomed Haji Ahmed, situated at Mandvi Bunder, to consider what steps should be taken to congratulate Mr Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed on his appointment to the shrievalty for the ensuing year. It was resolved that a meeting of the Jamat of Cutchi Memon community be held at their Jamatkhana on Sunday night, the 19th instant, in order to adopt proper measures, and raise subscription for the benefit of the children of the Cutchi Memon community, in commemoration of the occasion and to thank the Government.

Over Rs. 13,000 were subscribed at the spot as follows:—

Mr. Haji Mahomed Abbs, Rs. 2,500; Mr. Abdul Razak Haji Abdul Karim, Rs. 1,500; Mr. Haji Ismail Haji Allana, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Haji Esmail Gulmahomed, Rs. 1,000; Cassum Rahimtulla, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Ahmed, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Sallehahomed Haji Ahmed Nurani, Rs. 500; Mr. Abdul Sattar Haji Oomer, Rs. 500; Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Esmael and Co., Rs. 501; Mr. Haji Abdul Karim Haji Esse Fusla, Rs. 500; Mr. Valli Mahomed Hussein Japanwalla, Rs. 500; Mr. Haji Abdulla Haji Abdul Rahim, Rs. 500; Mr. Haji Nurmahomed Haji Esmael Nurani, Rs. 250; Mr. Siddick Haji Husain, Rs. 250; Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Mahomed Kadvani, Rs. 201; Mr. Haji Ebrahim Haji Haroon Nakhooda, Rs. 151; Messrs. Haji Ebrahim and Co., Rs. 151; Mr. Gulmahomed Haji Ebrahim Nurani, Rs. 151; Mr. Haji Adam Esmail, Rs. 151; Mr. Haji Siddick Haji Ebrahim Nurani, Rs. 125; Mr. Haji Adam Haji Usman Haji Jusab, Rs. 101; Mr. Haji Haroon Tyab, Rs. 101; Mr. Mahomed Cassum Laktani, Rs. 101; Mr. Ebrahim Siddick Sobani, Rs. 101; Mr. Haji Moledina Suelman, Rs. 101; Mr. Haji Alarakhia Nathoo, Rs. 101; Mr. Haji Abubucker Esmail Padaowalla, Rs. 51; Mr. Haji Bachoo Varsya, Rs. 51: Total Rs. 13,125.

It is hoped that large sums will be subscribed as the funds are to be devoted to the purpose of education, so badly needed in the Cutchi Memon community.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, DEC. 3, PARIS, DEC. 4.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

COURT and Personal.—The King concluded his visit to Lord and Lady Farquhar at Castle Rising on Saturday and joined the Queen at Sandringham, where Her Majesty celebrated her 65th birthday on Wednesday.—King Manuel left London for France on Saturday, on the conclusion of his visit to England.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned to Sandringham from Powis Castle.—Prince Leopold of Battenberg is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

Accident.—The Hon. Archibald Gordon third son of Lord Aberdeen, has met with a serious accident while motoring near Winchester. He is stated to be improving.

Ecclesiastical.—In Westminster Abbey on Tuesday the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated the Rev. Dr. Walter Andrews as Bishop in Hokkaido, the Ven. Dr. W. Banister as Bishop in Kwang-si and Hu-nan, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lea as Bishop in Kiu-shiu, and the Rev. Dr. C. Abraham as Bishop-Suffragan of Derby.

Ireland.—Dr. L. C. Purser has been appointed one of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland.—The "winter campaign" was opened in Ireland this week, and speeches have been delivered recommending cattle-driving.

Law and Police.—The trial is taking place at Birmingham Assizes of an action for libel brought by Messrs. Cadbury, the cocoa manufacturers, against the proprietors of the "Standard."

Libraries and Objectionable Books.—The Circulating Libraries Association have addressed to the principal London publishers a letter on the subject of immoral books.

London.—The new subways at the northern end of Blackfriars Bridge were opened on Monday by the Lord Mayor.—The Lady Mayoress is appealing for funds for the relief of distress in London during the winter.

Naval and Military.—A number of naval appointments are announced.—The second class cruiser "Newcastle" and the unarmoured cruiser "Blanche" have been launched.—The first hoolplate of the battleship "Orion" an improved Dreadnought has been laid down at Portsmouth and that of the cruiser "Lion" at Devonport.

New System of Tramway Fares.—A new system of reckoning fares is to be introduced on the tramways under the control of the British Electrical Federation.

Parliament.—The House of Lords have passed the Irish Land Bill. The greater part of the time of the Chamber has been taken up with the consideration of the Finance Bill. The debate on Lord Lansdowne's amendment to the second reading of the Bill concluded on Tuesday night, when the division took place. The amendment was carried by 350 votes to 75. After a discussion on Wednesday between Lord Lansdowne and Lord Crewe on a question of privilege connected with the Development and Road Improvement Funds Bill, the Lords' amendments were not insisted on. The House of Commons met on November 25 and after disposing of the Lord's amendments to the Development Bill and the Housing Bill adjourned till Wednesday, when Mr. Asquith gave notice of his resolution asserting the rights of the House.

Sir John Fisher.—The Prime Minister, with the King's approval, has requested Sir John Fisher to continue to serve as a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence after vacating his position as First Sea Lord.

The Cotton Trade.—It is stated that with dear cotton and an estimated crop of not more than 11 million bales, there is little prospect of an improvement in trade just yet. At the annual meeting of the Manchester Cotton Association on Tuesday, Mr. H. W. Macalister, who presided, said the position of the trade still gave cause for gave anxiety.

The Financial Position.—Our Parliamentary correspondent says it is understood that the Government are prepared to continue to receive the new taxes sought to be imposed by the Budget resolution and the incometax and the tea duty, and to continue to collect these taxes if the taxpayers elect to pay them. The Government will not seek by any legislative measure to regularize the financial position until a new Parliament is assembled.

The First Sea Lord.—The appointment is now officially announced of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson to be First Sea Lord of the Admiralty in succession to Admiral of the Fleet Sir John A. Fisher, who will retire from office on January 25 next.

The New Director of Naval Ordnance.—It is understood in naval circles that Commodore A. G. Moore, Captain of the Fleet, will succeed Rear-Admiral R. H. S. Bacon as Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes.

Wills.—Sir Theodore Martin's will has been proved, the new personalty being sworn at £145,065. He left portraits and a bust of his wife (Miss Helen Faucit) to various public galleries.—The will of the late Mr. W. P. Frith, R. A., has been proved. The net personalty is sworn at £1,310.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Sir John Forrest moved on Wednesday in the Commonwealth House of Representatives the second reading of the Naval Loan Bill, to make provision for the Australian naval unit, consisting of one cruiser of the Indomitable type, three second-class cruisers of the Bristol type, six river gunboats, and three submarines. The loan is to be liquidated by means of a sinking fund in 15 years. The net annual increased expenditure for Australia will not exceed £255,000.—The Australian Senate has passed the Bill sent up from the House of Representatives confirming the selection of Yass-Canberra as the site of the Federal capital.—The prospects of a settlement of the coal strike in New South Wales are stated to be generally much brighter. Mr. Lee, Acting Premier of New South Wales, announced on Tuesday in the Assembly that the Government were determined to intervene immediately in the strike.

Canada.—The Bill ratifying the supplementary trade convention between France and Canada has been read a third time in the Canadian House of Commons.—The Dominion Grange, the leading farmers' organization, has adopted a resolution disapproving of the establishment of a Canadian navy.

New Zealand.—The New Zealand Executive has been empowered to make regulations requiring all passenger ships to carry wireless telegraphy apparatus.

THE UNITED STATES.

Naval Re-organization.—A board of officers appointed to recommend improvements in the organization of the United States Navy has just published an important report in Washington.

The Army.—The annual report of the American Secretary of War, which will be published to-day, shows that the Army Estimates for 1910-11 are £1,400,000 less than the actual expenditure in 1909-10.

The Payne Tariff and Canada.—In view of the danger of a tariff war between Canada and the United States Mr. Mann, chairman of the United States House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, intends to propose a series of amendments to the Payne Law.

The United States and Nicaragua.—Our New York correspondent says that the only thing certain about the situation in Nicaragua is that the American State Department does not wish to intervene. The State Department announced on Wednesday that it has handed his passports to the Nicaraguan Charge d'Affaires.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—The Austrian authorities have arrested a lieutenant in the 14 Infantry Regiment, named Hofrichter on suspicion of having been the sender of the poisoned capsules to officers of the General Staff. The accused protests his innocence.

Chile and the Alsop Claim.—The settlement of the difficulty between the United States and Chile in connection with the Alsop claim is stated to have been chiefly brought about by the help of the British Government. King Edward has been asked to undertake a friendly arrangement of the matter not to act as arbitrator.

Egypt.—The Egyptian Budget for 1910 shows a surplus of £E200,000, the receipts being down set at £E15,250,000 and the expenditure at £E15,150,000.

France.—King Manuel arrived in Paris from London on Saturday.—The Commission appointed to consider the question of the reform of French judicial procedure has unanimously decided in favour of the abolition of the examination of the prisoner in the Assize Court by the President.—Attention is called to a new development in French trade unionism in connection with a strike of weavers at Lille.—A large number of associations of French State "employes" have decided to form a national federation.—The Minister of War / engaged in the preparation of a scheme of aerial defence.—An attempt was made in Paris on Sunday by an Algerian clerk to murder General Verand.

Germany.—The Reichstag was opened on Tuesday with a speech by the Emperor.—Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, a Conservative, has been re-elected President of the Reichstag.—The Imperial Estimates which were issued in the Reichstag on Tuesday show an increase in all classes of naval expenditure.

Greece.—The Bill limiting the period of active service for officers in the army has been read a third time in the Chamber after a Ministerial crisis had been narrowly averted.—The tendency denunciation in Greece has manifested itself in an attack on the Mayor of Athens, which is published in the Chronos.

Japan.—Admiral Togo is retiring from the naval command, and has been appointed a member of the Military Council. He will be succeeded by Vice-Admiral Ijuin.

Persia.—The Persian Government has expressed its regret for the recent attack on the British Consular party.—Apprehension has been caused in Teheran, by reports of disturbances at Shiraz, more especially as no troops are available and the Treasury is empty.—Part of the Russian force at Ardabil is to be withdrawn immediately as well as the whole force at Kazvin.

The Moroccan Question.—General Marina is receiving submissions, and everything points to speedy reconciliation with the tribesmen.—The firm attitude of France and the cessation of hostilities in the Riff have caused great satisfaction in Tangier.—M. Pichon having informed the Moorish Envoys in Paris that he expects a reply to his last communication regarding the French proposals as soon as possible, has received the assurance, that the Sultan's reply is expected from day to day.

The Canary Islands.—Our Madrid correspondent discusses the situation which has arisen in the Canary Islands in consequence of the claim which has been put forward by Las Palmas for equality of treatment with Santa Cruz.

Trans-Andine Tunnel Completed.—The headings of the trans-Andine Tunnel were broken through on Saturday morning.

Newfoundland Magazine Post.—Arrangements have been made with the Government of Newfoundland for the extension to that colony on and from Wednesday last of the privileges of the Canadian magazine post.

Obituary.—Sir William Macpherson, late Judge of the High Court, Calcutta; Judge FitzGibbon, Recorder of Belfast and County Court Judge for Antrim; Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, a well-known Indian official; and Mr. Kendal O'Brien, M.P.—"Times."

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Parliament was prorogued yesterday till January 15, but the date is only a formality, and the best informed opinion is that the dissolution will take place at the end of the first week in January.

The King's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords.

Immediately after the prorogation an official notice was issued, the effect of which is that the collection of the taxes on tea, tobacco, spirits and the rest will continue as usual, with only a change in bookkeeping. The traders have practically agreed to make no change in prices.

Mr. Lloyd George opened his election campaign with a speech of remarkable abuse of the House of Lords. Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Austen Chamberlain opened the campaign for the Liberal Unionists at Plymouth. Mr. Churchill began at Preston an oratorical tour of Lancashire.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

Westminster, December 4.

The last speeches of the present House of Commons took place yesterday afternoon, and at twenty-four minutes to three the last member had shaken hands with the Speaker and the chamber was deserted. When next it is occupied it will be with a new assembly.

Both Houses of Parliament met at two o'clock and Black Rod was immediately despatched to summon the Speaker and the Commons to hear the King's Speech.

The Lord Chancellor announced the prorogation of Parliament to January 15, and then the Speaker, at the head of his procession, went back to Commons to read out the Speech.

The King, in his speech, referred in the first place to the visit of the King of Portugal, which, he said, "afforded to the Queen and myself great pleasure, and has consolidated and strengthened the bonds of friendship which have so long and happily united the two allied nations."

"My relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly. Arbitration conventions with Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Portugal have been renewed for a further term of five years, and other which are about to expire are in process of renewal."

Commenting on the passing of the Act for Indian reform, his Majesty says:

"Early in the coming year the councils will have been constituted, and will undertake the burden of their new responsibility.

"I look with confidence for their loyal co-operation with my appointed officers in the tasks of government, thus furthering the moral and material progress of my Indian subjects, and strengthening the foundations of my Indian Empire."

Of the Act establishing the Union of South Africa his Majesty observes that "this proof of the success which has attended the grant of free institutions to my new colonies is I am assured a matter of cordial congratulation throughout my Dominions.

"I cannot doubt that the Union will add to the strength of South Africa, and I pray that its people may be blessed in the years to come with growing prosperity and the lasting concord."

With regard to the Colonial Conference held in London in July last upon the subject of naval and military defence, his Majesty expresses the opinion that "as the outcome of its deliberations it may confidently be expected that the stability of my Dominions will be preserved and their unity promoted."

Next in order is the following reference to the Budget:—

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberality of the grant with which you have provided for the heavy additions to the national expenditure, due to the requirements of Imperial defence and social reform. I regret that the provision has proved unavailing."

The remainder of the Speech deals with the work accomplished during the session, reference being made to the Irish Land Act, the Housing and planning of Towns Act, the establishment of labour exchanges the constitution of trade boards in certain industries the Development Act and the Bill to give effect to the treaty which secures the full benefits of the French law of workmen's compensation to British workmen in the course of their employment in France.

The Speech concludes "I thank you for the zeal with which you have discharged your arduous and protracted labours and I pray that they may be rewarded by the blessing of Almighty God."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following resolution was passed at the meeting of the Trustees for the Port of Bombay, held on the 7th instant.

LANDING AND SHIPMENT OF GOODS.

"A letter should be addressed by the Secretary in the name of the Board to the several firms doing business at the Docks inviting their co-operation and assistance in matters relating to the landing and shipment of goods during the ensuing season. In the case of exports it should be pointed out that with the present limited accommodation it entirely disorganizes all arrangements, and in fact makes the task of the Dock Officers and particularly of the Labour Contractors almost impossible if shipments are delayed until the end of the month and are then rushed down in quantities which glut the sheds and wharves and cause hopeless blocking of the cart traffic. It is essential if the greatest advantage is to be taken of the Dock accommodation that shipments should be better distributed and not reserved until the last few days of each month. (2) It should be intimated that having these considerations in view the Trustees propose to give directions that the provisions of Dock By-laws Nos. 11 to 14 inclusive relating to the minimum rate of working shall be strictly enforced. (3) Exporting firms should be invited to give the Dock Superintendent warning as long as possible beforehand of any large shipments to be made on any particular day or days and to restrict the quantities of goods sent to the sheds for shipment to quantities not exceeding those which the staff have intimated from time to time they are prepared to receive. (4) A copy of the letter should be forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, December 1, Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware of the fact that meetings have been and are being held at various centres in the Indian Empire in protest against the treatment of British-Indians in the Transvaal; and whether, in view of the fact that the treatment of those there, and the deportation of those who have been expelled, is responsible for much Indian disquiet, the Government of India will take any steps such as the prohibition of further indentured Indian labour to South Africa by way of protest against such treatment of British subjects.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State is aware of the meetings referred to, and the subject is one that receives the constant attention both of the Secretary of State and of the Government of India, but the Secretary of State is unable at present to make any statement as to the furture policy of the Government of India in the matter. I might point out to my hon. friend that no indentured labour is furnished to the Transvaal by the Government of India.

THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the re-organisation of the provincial service of the Survey Department has caused discontent among the officers affected; whether he can explain why the provincial service was not represented on the Commission which recommended the reorganisation; whether the reorganisation injuriously affects the prospects of officers especially who joined before 1905; whether petitions dealing with the great difference in treatment meted out to the imperial service (survey) officers and the provincial service (survey) officers have been received at the India Office; and whether the causes of complaint on the part of the provincial officers will be carefully investigated.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State is not aware that the proposals of the Survey Committee for creating a new provincial service with improved prospects and a higher entrance standard side by side with the existing provincial service has occasioned discontent. It has not been proposed to interfere in any way with the prospects of officers already admitted to the existing service. Officers who joined that service after May 1, 1905, the date of the submission of the Committee's report, are, if specially qualified, eligible for transfer by the Surveyor General to the new service. Otherwise members of the existing service will retain their present scales of pay. No memorials on the subject have reached the Secretary of State. Any memorials that may be submitted to him through the recognised channels will be duly considered. The Committee consisted of four officers of high administrative standing and technical knowledge and had to deal with the whole question of the methods, working and organisation of the survey of India. In view of the nature of the inquiry it was not thought necessary to appoint a provincial officers to serve on the committee.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS AND NATIVES.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to a notification in the "United Provinces Gazette," over the signature of the officiating Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, "re" public competitive examinations to be held in December for the post of assistant surgeon, that only Europeans and Eurasians are eligible; and whether, in view of the proclamations of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII. the Secretary of State has refused his sanction.

Master of Elibank: The assistant surgeons referred to in the notification in the "United Provinces Gazette" are required for duty in Station Hospitals with British troops, and for this reason the appointments have always been confined to Europeans or Eurasians. For corresponding appointments with native troops only natives of India are eligible. The question whether any revision of the constitution of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, or of the scope of its employment is advisable, has been referred to the Government of India in accordance with the statement made in reply to a question by the Hon. Member for North Galway on Sept. 24 last.

THE BAHRAICH DACOITY CASE.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether at Bahraich the sessions judge has recently sentenced to long terms of imprisonment two inspectors of police, a sub-inspector, and several constables for conspiring to fabricate false charges, and for arresting fifteen innocent men for being concerned in a dacoity and extorting confessions of guilt from some of them, when in fact the supposed dacoits were police agents concealed, dressed up, and armed as such by the police, and in fact no dacoity had been committed at all; and, if so, whether he can say what steps the Government of India proposes to take to reform the system under which such abuses can occur.

Master of Elibank: The officers convicted were one inspector, two sub-inspectors, and seven constables, and the sentences, as I stated yesterday, ranged from seven years to one year. The need for improvement in the Indian Police system is not denied, and the hon. member is aware of the measures that have been, and are being, taken to improve the personnel and administration.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he can say what has been the result of the Bahraich dacoity case, in which the police authorities were prosecuted for falsely getting up a case against innocent villagers, and in which an inspector concerned committed suicide to avoid prosecution.

Master of Elibank: The result of the trial before the Sessions Judge was that ten police officers were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one year to seven years, and one other person, not a police officer, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

CONDUCT OF THE INDIAN POLICE.

On Thursday, Dec. 2, Mr. Mackarness asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has been made aware of the cases which have recently occurred in which findings of the judiciary in India that the police has been guilty of ill-treating witnesses and exorting evidence from them by illegal means have been dissented from by the Executive in reliance solely upon secret inquiries held by the police officials; and whether, in view of the want of confidence likely to be produced in the public mind by such a procedure, the Secretary of State will consider the desirability of some public and independent form of investigation into police misconduct suggested by the judges.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State is well aware of the cases referred to, and he would observe that it is not correct to say that they occasioned "findings of the judiciary that the police had been guilty" of the malpractices mentioned in the question. So far as the judgments animadverted on the police, they expressed suspicion only, and stated that the facts should be further inquired into. In response to this invitation inquiries have been held by the Executive Government in such manner as seemed to it best calculated to illicit the facts. No disrespect whatever or want of confidence in the Court is implied by this procedure, and the Secretary of State does not think it necessary to give any orders on the subject.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the attention of the Secretary of State has been called to a case recently tried by the chief court in the Punjab, in which three Indians were charged with falsely accusing three fellow-countrymen of the murder of a woman at Islamia, and were acquitted by the judges in which it appeared that, though no murder had taken place at all and the woman had only left the district, the men were driven by ill-treatment on the part of the police to confess that they had not only murdered her but seen her buried and whether the finding of the judges of the chief court to this effect has been set aside by the Executive after a secret police inquiry and the police concerned, have been entirely exonerated.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has no official information but he will inquire. From the newspapers reports it does not appear that the false confessions were extorted by the police who moreover did not act upon them.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has any information regarding the extent to which the freedom of the press, the right of public meeting, the right of trial by jury the right of the subject not to be deprived of his liberty except after sentence by a court of justice have been conceded by Governments and administrations in Asia other than the Government of British India and if the answer is in the affirmative whether he has information shewing what measure of success has attended such experiments.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has no information that would enable him to answer these questions authoritatively.

RESTRICTION OF ADULT MALE LABOUR IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India. What answer the Government of India has returned to the protest of the Bombay Millowners' Association against the restriction of adult male labour which is not restricted elsewhere in the British Empire except in the case of coal mines and whether a representative of the Association has been appointed to the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India to hold office while the Bill is under discussion by that body.

Master of Elibank: The letter referred to of the Bombay Millowners' Association, expressing their views on the Indian Factory Act Amendment Bill, was submitted to the Government of India in response to the invitation usually given to public bodies in India when legislation affecting them is under contemplation. As such it will be circulated with the Bill, and will come under consideration in the Legislative Council. The Secretary of State is not aware that an answer has been returned to it by the Government of India. The Legislative Council of the Governor-General is, as the hon. member is aware, being reconstituted. It would be premature to state what action may be taken on the suggestion of the Millowners' Association.

ALLEGED INTERFERENCE WITH TRADE BY THE RANA OF DHRAGANDRA.

Sir John Jardine asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether His Highness the Rana of Dhrangadra in Kattywar has in the exercise of his powers as Chief of Dhrangadra interfered with the natural course of trade and the cotton-pressing business of Wadhwan camp by making regulations substantially requiring the cotton-growing ryots to cart all their cotton to be pressed at a press belonging to the Dhrangadra State at which fees are levied for the State and whether any sanction has been given by the Government of Bombay to these proceedings.

Master of Elibank: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. With regard to the second part, the fiscal arrangements of Native States are a matter of internal economy which do not require the sanction of Government, and with which it is the general policy of Government not to interfere.

FOOTBALL.

WELSH TRIAL MATCH.

The Welsh Rugby Union trial match at Cardiff, on Dec. 1, proved disappointing, the teams being unrepresentative and the weather very unfavourable. Of the six Swansea players selected only one turned out, and there were eleven Newport men in the teams. Both sides were handicapped by the wet ground and high wind, but owing to their stronger pack the Stripes beat the Whites by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, and 1 try to 1 penalty goal.

THE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The results of the matches on Nov. 27 were as follows:—Bradford City 2 goals, Blackburn Rovers 0, at Bradford, Notts County 3, Liverpool 1, at Nottingham; Tottenham Hotspur 2, Sheffield United 1 at Tottenham; Notts Forest 6, Manchester United 2, at Manchester; Preston North End 1, Aston Villa 0, at Preston; Everton 2, Sunderland 1, at Everton; Newcastle United 2, Middlesbrough 0, at Newcastle; Sheffield Wednesday 4, Chelsea 1, at Sheffield; Bristol City 1, Bolton Wanderers 0, at Bristol; and Woolwich Arsenal 2, Bury 1, at Bury.

GOLF.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE GAME.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, accompanied by the Hon. A. Lyttelton, opened the Mid-Kent Golf Course at Gravesend on Nov. 26. Lord Darnley, president of the Mid-Kent Golf Club, afterwards proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Balfour and invited him to become with Mr. Lyttelton, a life member of the club.

Mr. Balfour in acknowledging the vote of thanks and accepting the invitation to life membership, said he was quite confident that there had never been a greater addition to the machinery of the lighter side of civilisation than that supplied by the game of golf. It had been borrowed—he said that with pardonable pride as a Scotsman—from north of the Tweed, and it had been borrowed with admirable results in every way. There was only one thing in which he had observed that golf on the south of the Tweed differentiated from that of the north side. It had not yet become on the south side a game indiscriminately for every class of both sexes. Cricket was the game for everybody in England and in Scotland the same could be said of golf in the neighbourhood of the great historic courses from which the tradition of golf really took its rise. He hoped everybody interested in the game would do their best to extend it to every class of the community who had an opportunity and the advantage of having a Saturday afternoon holiday which they would like to spend in the open air in one of the healthiest and, most delightful methods of enjoying nature, and in the pursuit of one of the most pleasant exercises the wit of man had ever invented. Mr. Balfour then went to the course and drove a ball from the first tee, and joined in a foursome with the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, Harry Vardon, and James Braid, the latter partnering the ex Premier. The match ended all even. The course, which was formerly a wheat field, is splendidly situated, and is about 160 acres in extent, and is of 18 holes.

HOCKEY.

ARMY IN IRELAND VS. ARMY IN ENGLAND.

This match was played on the Dublin University ground, on Nov. 26, and ended in a win for the Army in England by 3 goals to 0.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

108th Annual Report.

Colonel Sir W. S. S Bisset, Chairman of the Board of Directors, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, in presenting the 108th annual report of the Company for the year ending 30th June last, observes:—

The net earnings for the first half of 1909, to be carried forward towards the yearly total of net earnings in which the Company shares when in excess of Rs. 200 lakhs plus interest charges in respect of additional capital provided since 1st January, 1906, amount to Rs. 1,30,30,449, or Rs. 12,19,856 over those of the corresponding period in 1908. The interest chargeable for the half-year on capital provided as above amounts Rs. 4,67,353 as compared with a charge of Rs. 2,41,457 for the corresponding period. The net improvement during the first half of 1909 may therefore be stated as Rs. 9,93,960. Subject to the approval of the meeting, warrants for the guaranteed interest on the capital stock at the rate of three per cent. per annum in respect of the six months ending 31st December, 1909, will be posted on the 5th January, 1910, to the holders registered in the Company's books on the 9th December, 1909, and a resolution authorising this payment will be submitted to the meeting. The directors are pleased to report that the Nagda-Muttra Railway, the construction of which was sanctioned in 1905, has now been so far completed by Government that the last section was opened for slow traffic on the 1st October last. In view to the working of the new line being entrusted to this Company, the Secretary of State has suggested a revision of the terms of the Company's principal contract in order to provide for such working on suitable terms, and while negotiations on the subject are in progress the line is being worked for Government on the basis of actual cost. The new route gives railway facilities to the town and State of Kotah, and to the southern portions of the Jeypore State hitherto remote from the railway, and shortens the distance between Bombay and many of the principal Cities of Upper India, as shown in the following table:—

	B. B. & C. I. Rly. Old Route.	New Route.	G.I.P. Rly. Route.
Delhi.....	849	864	957
Agra	847	785	836
Hathras...	884	804	883
Aligarh ...	903	823	902
Muttra ...	856	775	869
Bareilly...	982	902	1,006
Cawnpore	1,072	993	839

This undertaking is at present incomplete, as its extension from Muttra to Aligarh, though surveyed in 1904, has not yet received the sanction of Government. The completion of this extension and the construction of the Bhurtpore-Agra broad gauge link are of great importance to the interests of this Company and of the trade of Bombay. The Chamber of Commerce have addressed Government in favour of their construction.

THE BUDGET.

The Historic Debate in the House of Lords.

GREAT DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT, FIFTH DAY.—MONDAY, NOV. 29.

THE great debate on the Finance Bill was resumed in a crowded House, which showed no falling off in the profound interest with which it had been followed through the previous week. All the more prominent members on both sides were present early, including Lord Crewe, the leader of the House, Lord Lansdowne, the leader of the Opposition, and Lord Morley of Blackburn, who opened the debate.

The Duke of Connaught was on the cross-bench, with Lord Roberts and several other Peers. The Peeresses' Gallerias were quite full, as were indeed all parts of the House.

LORD MORLEY.

Lord Morley asked what was after all the drift and significance of the amendment. It contained in a couple of lines no less than five points. The first was it arrogated to that House the control of taxation, next it assumed the power to force a penal dissolution by refusing supplies. In the third place, there must be a new Parliament whenever the sitting Parliament had the misfortune to displease their Lordships' House. Fourth, it proposed to change the representative supremacy into an oligarchic and non-representative supreme authority. In the fifth place, it would throw out of gear the whole financial machinery of the year. If this policy was supported, it would be ridiculous for the House of Commons to set to work in April on the Estimates when for aught they knew they might be given to understand in July that that House was not likely to agree to the Budget. They could not have that system here under present circumstances, and he would tell them why in the language of the late Lord Salisbury; he said:—"We belong too much to one class. The consequence is in respect to a large number of questions we are too much of one mind. That has an effect which appears to me to be injurious to the character of this House as a public Assembly." These words conveyed a reason why so long as they had two Houses they could not have a financial arrangement made between them. What they were now saying was:—"We dislike your Budget and so we shall refuse supplies, and in spite of the Septennial Act and the prerogative of the Crown we will send you back in your fourth year." What was the reason for taking this moment to dig out pretensions of this sort from their ancient sepulchres? It was said that people were leaning to tariff reform, but that was the more reason for allowing thoughtful people to think over the question and giving the country an opportunity of understanding a little more what tariff reform was. The bare legal right to reject the Bill was not denied, but bare legal right might be on certain occasions transformed into a moral duty. He could imagine a state of things which would justify that transfer, for example, wild-cat proposals from a demented House of Commons, but that case had not yet come. There was nothing to show that this forcing of a crisis was likely to serve any one single useful purpose, and it came to this, as was said by the Foreign Secretary, that the amendment was "a gambler's throw." He associated himself with that characterisation of this operation. They were now told that it was the House of Lords which was the champion of popular rights, against what one noble lord had described in Cromwellian phrase as "the horridest arbitrariness" of the House of Commons. He did not think any one could seriously contend that in throwing out the Budget they were asserting popular rights. Lord Shelbourne held somewhat the same views, but a greater man, Burke, declared that the House of Commons were the sole representatives of the people, and that the Lords had no right to the disposition of the public purse. Where could they find within the last 100 years a serious authority for depriving the House of Commons of the sole control of the taxing power? Having criticised the objection that the Government had no mandate, he pointed out that in 1902 the Education Bill was passed without a mandate. His contention was that even a mandate, as was the case in 1868, carried with it no exclusion from that Parliament of doing any other thing which it considered itself right and fit to do. Therefore, he brushed aside the argument that they had no mandate, but if there was one thing which more than another could not be submitted to what was called a plebisc

a man a better chance, a feeling that the social system was not against him but for him, and then his individual instincts of energy and enterprise would be a more effectual check against the development of Socialism than all the arguments might be urged against it. Was this Bill open to the objection that it was unconstitutional? He thought they were in danger of attaching importance to words used elsewhere. There was a handwriting on the wall that the time was coming when the whole position of the Second Chamber in the Constitution would be submitted to the judgment of the people, and no issue could be of greater importance. There never was a time when there was greater need of a strong Second Chamber, and he could not help thinking that the effect of the amendment would be not only to endanger the claims of that House to control legislation, but also to disturb the balance of the estates of the realm upon which the orderly government of the country depended. These risks were hovering over them. Was it wise, then to challenge them now? It might be that there were some noble Lords opposite to whom he could appeal, and if they had a doubt the benefit of it should be given not to the claims of party, but to the permanent interests of the House and the spirit of the Constitution entrusted to their care.

LORD CURZON.

Lord Curzon, who was cordially welcomed after his illness, said he would endeavour to make clear to the House the reason why the amendment had been put forward with perfect confidence in their own integrity and clearness of the issues. They had heard a great deal about the evils of their social system, but he deprecated the idea that the social welfare of the people or the abhorrence of all social evils was the monopoly of one side or the other of the House. It was argued that the Bill was required for social amelioration, and this threw on those who were unable to accept it the suspicion that they were indifferent to this state of things. That was a most unjust implication, and it was not only dangerous but profoundly immoral. He did not believe that at any time poverty or its consequences ever had been mitigated by taxes or their products. They did not think that they were going to have a happier and more moral people if they passed the Budget; on the contrary they thought there would be more unemployment and more distress, and that it would lower and not raise the social standard all round. They did not regard the Budget as an instrument of social regeneration, but thought the principles upon which it was based must lead to social demoralisation. An idea had been considerably propagated in the Press that Lord Lansdowne had been driven by noble Lords, who were called invidious names, into a course from which his naturally cautious and constitutional temperament would have freed him, and that he had been induced to adopt a headlong and unconstitutional course. This was a complete illusion. The action was taken by his noble friend after full and anxious consideration. There was no truth in the suggestion that his noble friend's hands had been forced by Lord Milner and himself. As to the speeches which had been delivered against the amendment, they were the most crushing exposure of the fallacies of the Bill. He could not impugne the absolute sincerity and intense convictions of those noble lords, but their arguments had left the Opposition absolutely unmoved. They thought that the action they recommended was inconsistent with their duty and the honour of that House. They were told by Lord Cromer that he would not vote against the Budget because he was apprehensive of an acute and prolonged constitutional controversy which might divert the country from the supreme question of national defence; but there was reason to suppose that the money to be raised by the Budget would be dissipated on objects which, whether they were good or bad, could have no connection whatever with national defence. The best and only way of promoting the cause of national defence would be to afford the country as quickly as possible the opportunity of dispensing with the present advisers of his Majesty. If they passed this Bill, would they escape the constitutional controversy which Lord Cromer feared? Were they not committed to it in any circumstances, and was it not certain that the House of Lords was going to be a prominent issue at the next election? Without injustice, he thought he might say that the determining factor in Lord Balfour's mind when he made his speech was that the alternative was stated to be tariff reform. It was true that many of their Lordships would vote against the Budget because they thought there was a better means of raising the money, and he could not see that they were to be blamed for that either. He hoped their Lordships had no intention of allowing themselves to be tried and condemned unheard, but would take advantage of the occasion presented to them on many platforms and state to many public meetings their belief that they had acted within the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and explain the reasons why they had voted against the Bill. Lord Curzon then criticised Lord Rosebery's recent intervention, the weight of which it was impossible to deny; but the conclusions arrived at by the noble Lord were, in the opinion of the vast majority, lame and impotent. It was as if a great and famous commander had left them in the breach after he had led them up to the walls. There had been only three courses open to their Lordships—to amend the Bill by excising portions of it, to accept the Bill, or to reject it to await the verdict of the people. It was suggested that they should give the Budget a trial, and so to let the country see for itself the effects of it in six months; but perhaps the Government would be afraid of the six months and spring an election upon them. What was apparently expected of them was that they were to pass any Bill sent to them, and that they were to have no alternative. That was a novel, a revolutionary, an intolerable claim which they had never acknowledged, and they had no right to acknowledge it now. They had no right to give away without a struggle rights and privileges which they had held for centuries, and they had no right to do it, in the interests of the people. It would mean that they would sink to the level of a single Chamber State, the House of Commons, which meant the Government, placing them alongside Bulgaria or Greece. He hoped they might emerge from that struggle, if not at this election, at some subsequent election, with an unmistakable mandate from the country that a Second Chamber was an absolutely essential feature, and that it would be a Second Chamber representing ability, character, and experience, and one which, like their Lordships' House, would be independent, fearless, and strong.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Lord Courtney of Penwith, in a House of greatly reduced attendance, said the House was now proposing to do something which had never been done before in defence of the Constitution. In addition to refusing supply, the House was precipitating a dissolution. They said they were going to consult the country on the Budget; but they could not do that. The question to be referred to the country must be wider than that. The rejection of the Budget involved others questions. In grasping at this novel power they might imperil the powers they already had, and in adopting this principle of a Referendum into the question of finance they were doing that which was unworkable. What the country would be asked to vote upon was what should be the limitation of the power of the House, and in what degree should the House co-operate with the other House, in passing the laws of the country? They were going to depart from the constitutional practice, and he commended to them in the struggle which was before them the use of all the good temper and discretion which they could command.

Lord Goschen pointed out that there was nothing more injurious to credit than uncertainty as to the future. This Budget contained not only a novel departure in its mode of levying taxation but set up a complicated and extravagant machinery to deal with objects alien to the financial needs of the year. He considered the Bill contained the seeds of danger to the credit of the country, and he hoped they would unite in supporting the amendment, so that the question might be submitted to the judgment of the country.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, disapproving of the Budget, should vote for the amendment.

Lord Grimthorpe commented on the fact that throughout the discussion not a word had been said against indirect taxes, and those who had protested against the direct taxes would increase the taxes on food. They were face to face with the question whether they were to govern the House of Commons or whether the House of Commons would govern them.

Lord Belper, rising on the Opposition side at eight o'clock, described himself as a Free Trader, but one who feared the Budget more than Tariff Reform.

Lord Denbig, another Unionist Peer, also said he supported Lord Lansdowne's resolution, on the ground that the Budget was a flagrant attack on capital and property.

Lord Oranmore and Browne, who followed on the same side, denounced the "tacking" proposals of the Finance Bill as an infringement of the Lords' privileges. The debate was thus continued through the dinner-hour by Opposition Peers.

Lord Harris declared that the chief reason why he was in favour of referring the Finance Bill to the judgment of the country was that it contained the pernicious principle of "tacking," which it was the duty of the Lords to resist at this, its initial stage.

Lord Stanmore, the next speaker, rose from the cross-benches. As a Free Trader, he dissociated himself from the abstention policy of Lord Cromer and pronounced against the Budget.

SCENE IN THE CHAMBER.

At this time the attendance of Peers was scanty; and in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, the Government and Opposition Whips, Lord Denman and Lord Waldgrave, took turns on the woolsack. But from nine o'clock, when the Lord Chancellor returned, the House gradually filled up to the overflowing for the closing speeches of the great debate and the climax of the division. Lord Cawdor, following Lord Stanmore, rose at twenty minutes past nine to express finally the views of the Opposition.

A quarter of an hour latter the Chamber, thronged in every part, the side galleries crowded with peeresses and their daughters, and lit up by the clusters of electric lights dependent from the guilded ceiling, presented a striking scene. Behind Lord Cawdor—as he stood at the table—sat Lord Lansdowne, Lord Crewe, Lord Halsbury, and Lord Londonderry; and facing him were the chief representatives of the Government—Lord Crewe, Lord Morley of Blackburn, Lord Carrington, and Lord Wolverhampton. Lord Roberts and Lord Milner were on the cross benches, but conspicuous by their absence from their accustomed seats in this quarter were Lord Rosebery and Lord Cromer. Only five or six Bishops were in attendance. Of the front Episcopal Bench, immediately to the right of the woolsack, the Archbishop of York was the only occupant. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Winchester, whose places are also on this bench, were not present.

Lord Cawdor's speech was followed with the closest attention. It was a powerful and unfaltering declaration in support of the amendment. If their Lordships were to pass the Finance Bill they would have destroyed for ever the power and authority of their House as the Second Chamber. Whether this course was dangerous or not their Lordships must take it, for, bearing in mind the responsibilities which rested upon them, they could not, at this critical national juncture, afford to stand aside. What, he asked, was the object of Second Chamber? Surely it was to guard the people against the passing of wild and rash legislation. If their Lordships were to show any hesitation now it would be ascribed to fear—fear of the consequences to themselves. But, being satisfied that it was their duty, as the Second Chamber, as the guardian of the rights of the people, to refuse to pass this Socialistic Budget—they could very well let the consequences take care of themselves. The policy of the Government was to establish a House of Commons absolutely independent of the check of a Second Chamber upon its legislation. That was not a very attractive proposal to a freedom-loving people.

Lord Crewe, the leader of the House, rose to reply for the Government at a quarter-past ten o'clock. He said the Opposition objected to the method by which the Government proposed to raise money as being revolutionary, and thought that that fact justified a counter-revolution on their part. Here there were cries of "No, no!" from the Opposition benches. At any rate, to meet the revolution, the Opposition—the noble Lord added amid laughter—were forming themselves, not into a Committee of Supply, but Into a Committee of Public Safety to Refuse Supplies. He entered upon a detailed exposition and defence of the principles of the Budget. But, he went on to say, the issue was not so much the taxing proposals of the Budget as the claim set up by their Lordships to reject the Finance Bill. To admit it would be to reduce representative government to a nullity. He was convinced that their Lordships were about to make a tragic blunder. A sinister plot on the part of the Government to lure them into an impossible position had been suggested. So far was that from being the case that the great majority of his colleagues in the Cabinet—including if he was not mistaken, the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself—had been, to the very last, more sanguine than he that their Lordships would pass the Finance Bill. It was an entirely mistaken notion that the Government welcomed this great crisis. They were compelled to face it because they considered their existence as a political party was at stake and that the maintenance of the empire depended upon a reasonable constitutional balance between the governing powers of the State. If they came back from the country with a majority they should set themselves at once to obtain guarantees—fenced about and guarded by statutes—which would prevent that indiscriminate destruction of their legislation by the House of Lords which the work of that night was the climax and the crown.

THE DIVISION.

Just at half-past eleven o'clock Lord Crewe had uttered his lost words of protest and warning. The brilliant debate was over. Rising immediately from the woolsack the Lord Chancellor a copy of the Orders of the Day in his hand put the question that the Finance Bill be read the second time. There was a slight murmur of "Content" from the Liberals, which was met and overwhelmed by a loud shout of "Not Content" from the Unionists. "The not contents have it," said the Lord Chancellor, deciding as usual, by the volume of the voices. "The contents have it," said the Ministerialists, thus challenging a division. "Clear the Bar," said the Lord Chancellor. The crowd of members of the House of Commons and strangers—men and women—assembled at the Bar withdrew to the outer lobby. At the same time two distinguished Peers left the Chamber. One was the Duke of Connaught, who occupied his place on the cross-benches during Lord Crewe's speech. The other was the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had joined the Archbishop of York shortly before the putting of the question. The Archbishop of Canterbury went to the space surrounding the Throne, where, cut off from the Chamber by a brass rail, a huddled throng of Privy Councillors—including a few Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Burns, and Mr. McKenna—watched the scene. The question having been put the second time from the woolsack the great assembly of peers broke up into two opposing parties and proceeded to the division lobbies. The tellers for the Government were Lord Denman and Lord Celebrooke, and for the Opposition Lord Waldegrave and Lord Churchill.

Slowly the Chamber emptied and as slowly filled up again as the Peers returned from the lobbies. The Ministerialists, however were soon back again.

Close on half an hour elapsed before the Opposition had filed through their Lobby. When at last the tellers of the "Not Contents" were seen making their way to the table through the groups of Peers, who, unable to find seats, now stood about the floor, the hum of agitated comment ceased, and amid deep silence the Lord Chancellor announced the figures:—

"CONTENTS, 75; NOT CONTENTS, 350."

"The Not Contents have it," added the Lord Chancellor, No shout of triumph was heard, nor fierce resentment of defeat, such as marks the announcement of the result of a momentous division in the Commons. Just a slight cheer and counter-cheer came from the opposing sides. But some hisses—faint and half-hearted—were heard in the Gallery of the Commons; and a few of the peeresses were observed to wave their furs. That was all that happened by way of demonstration. At midnight the House rapidly and quietly dispersed.

OUTSIDE THE HOUSE.

ANOTHER "DEMONSTRATION" FIASCO.

There was another, "demonstration" outside the Houses of Parliament at night, but it was even more of a fiasco than that of Nov. 25, when, it will be remembered, the "men of London" were invited to meet in Parliament Square and show by their presence their indignation against the action of the House of Lords. About 1,000 people, mostly youths, assembled on that occasion and indulged in cheering and singing; but on the 30th the crowd never numbered more than 400, and the proportion of irresponsible lads was still greater. As early as eight o'clock parties of youths gathered in the square. They were kept moving by the police, and an hour later were confined to the west side. Here they amused themselves by cheering for first one politician and then another, and so little concerned were they with the side they belonged to that the Leader of the Opposition was acclaimed as heartily as was Mr. Lloyd George. At half-past eleven the police authorities decided to clear Parliament Square entirely. The task offered no difficulties, and in three minutes the square was Tempoty. the rather faint strains of what is termed the "Land Song" part of the crowd marched to and was kept in, the Broad Sanctuary or in Great George Street, while some fifty were collected at the end of Westminster Bridge. The figures from the Lords were expected every moment, and the cheering, which retained its indiscriminate character, became less frequent as the minutes went by. Big Ben had struck twelve before the result became generally known. Then there was some booing and a little cheering. The crowd remained for some time at the three places in which the police had permitted them to congregate, and they gave further vent to their feelings as the Peers drove by. But it would be a stretch of imagination to describe the proceedings as a hostile demonstration on a scale deserving of attention.

FEELING IN THE CITY.

The City editor of a contemporary writes:—"In the City the feeling was perfectly calm as the hour approached for the rejection of the Budget. That this would be the fate of the ill-starred measure has been regarded as a foregone conclusion for some time past, indeed, from the start the City has never wavered from the opinion that if the Budget could not be thoroughly amended in the Commons it would be the duty of the Lords to insist upon its being submitted to the judgment of the country. There can be no doubt, of course, that the prolonged discussion and uncertainty have had a restraining effect on business, and the prospect of at least two more months of unsettlement is naturally not very welcome. But it is the lesser of two evils, and the City is quite prepared to put up with any temporary loss and inconvenience for the ultimate good anticipated. As to the threatened disturbance to the national finances caused by the rejection of the Budget, no alarm whatever is felt. Several methods have been suggested by which the gap between now and the assembling of the new Parliament can be bridged with a minimum of loss to the Exchequer, and even if the Government do not avail themselves of all the means at their disposal the difficulties created should not prove insurmountable. In any case the City takes a very cheerful view of the risks in that and in other directions.

THE DEAD BUDGET.

Lord Lansdowne's amendment to the second reading of the Finance Bill having been carried, the Budget, which was to rehabilitate this Government and kill Tariff Reform, is dead. It saw the light on April 29, and was so violently acclaimed as the perfection of finance by its friends that at first the country took the Budget at the value its authors placed on it. But critical examination showed so many defects that popular opinion reconsidered its judgment. Had a general election taken place in the first flush of the excitement which the production of the Budget caused the Government would probably have been returned to power by a majority nearly as large as that it now enjoys. Now everybody knows that Ministers will try to win—and they will not succeed—at the coming general election not on the Budget but on a so-called constitutional issue. They dared not move the writ for Portsmouth for fear of consequences, even though the by-election could not take place till after the division in the Lords on the second reading of the Bill.

No measure has been so long and so stubbornly fought in the Commons as this. There are only 167 (excluding the Speaker) Unionists in a House numbering 670. The stringent closure resolutions were made yet more stringent while the Committee stage was actually in progress; long sittings were the rule for weeks; the big battalions of the Ministry could arrange a system of reliefs which was impossible to the small Opposition, and yet the foes of the Government were never worn down. They compelled amendment after amendment; they forced Ministers to recognise and the nation to comprehend how badly the Bill was drawn; how little its authors had considered the vastness of the interests they so lightly attacked; how monstrously unjust some of the proposals were. The inherent defects of the Budget remain—the Socialistic principles at the base of it; the attempt to tack on to a Money Bill measures that have nothing to do with the finances of the year. But the harshness with which the principles were to be enforced have been modified owing entirely to the exertions of the Unionist Party—less than a fourth of the House of Commons. Whatever the political future may have in store the record of this fight will always redound to the credit of Mr. Balfour and the little band he led with so much skill, determination, and tenacity.

THE CHANCELLOR'S MISCALCULATIONS.

While supporters of the Government have been declaring up and down the country that financial chaos will follow the hanging up of the Budget, says the "Daily Mail," it is instructive to learn that something approaching chaos has already overtaken the national finances as the result of some amazing miscalculations by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Finance Bill has broken down as a means of providing funds for the national expenditure, and the Government has already been compelled to borrow by the issue of Treasury bills on a huge scale. Only last week Treasury bills to the amount of £3,000,000 were taken up by the money market. But in spite of this, it was announced on Nov. 26 that another issue of £3,000,000 is to be made next week. It will bring the total amount outstanding up to £29,000,000. The total outstanding on Dec. 1, 1908, was only £18,000,000. Thus the Government have had to borrow this year an additional £11,000,000. Tais £11,000,000 of additional borrowing is more than the whole cost of old age pensions, which is £8,000,000 as estimated, though it is possible that the estimate has been exceeded as the result of the astounding state of affairs in Ireland, where the number of pensioners is greater than the number of people over seventy. Thus the Government, so far from paying for old age pensions out of revenue are finding the money by loan.

The explanation of the excessive borrowing is to be found in two facts:—

1. The yield of Mr. Lloyd George's new taxes is far less than he anticipated. The Budget has not been a success.

2. The expenditure has been even greater than he calculated.

Taking his revised Estimates the following was the revenue on which he calculated in the present financial year, as compared with 1908-1909:—

Revenue, 1909-1910	£160,800,000
Revenue, 1908-1909	£151,500,600
Anticipated increase in 1909-1910	£9,300,000

The revenue return issued early in the present week showed the following actual receipts, compared with the same period of 1908-1909:—

April 1, 1909, to Nov. 20	£81,001,000
April 1, 1908, to Nov. 21	£78,887,000
Gain in 1909	£2,114,000

Two-thirds of the year have elapsed, and the gain is less than one-fourth of what he expected.

Then again, in the eight months that have elapsed the expenditure has so increased that it is within £401,000 of the total estimated increase for the whole year.

MOTION BY MR. ASQUITH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The sitting of the House of Commons on Dec. 1, when the House reassembled, was brief, and it seemed as if this very brevity accorded with the gravity of the situation. The House of Commons, by the hand of the Prime Minister, contented itself with taking up the gage of battle flung down by the Lords. Though the Chamber was not as crowded as might have been expected, the audience was large. It was on the Unionist benches that the attendance was thin. The Irish Nationalists mustered in force, as did the Labour members, and the Ministerialists, while not present in their full strength, filled most of the seats on their side of the House. Mr. Balfour was absent, but Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Long, Mr. Lee, and other members of the last Unionist Government were in their places. There were many questions on the order paper, but as many of them were passed over for one reason or another, the question hour did not, as it often does, take its full sixty minutes.

The Prime Minister entered the House at a quarter-past three o'clock and was given one of those receptions which are reserved for leaders on occasions when the minds of their followers are stirred to the depths. The great majority of the Ministerialists rose in their places and cheered the right hon. gentleman again and yet again, many of them waving their hats or order papers above their heads. When the prolonged acclamation had at last died away a few more questions were perfunctorily asked and answered, and then, amid another display of fervour, Mr. Asquith rose to make known the course the Government had decided to take, and the tone of his every word expressed determination.

"In rising as I do," he said, "to move that the House do now adjourn, I have to say that I find, after consulting the authentic records of the proceedings of the other House, that the Finance Bill passed by this House was last night refused a second reading by the House of Lords. I, therefore, give notice that at the earliest possible opportunity—namely to-morrow—I shall move the following resolution, 'That the action of the House of Lords in refusing to pass into law the financial provisions made by this House for the service of the year is a breach of the Constitution and a usurpation of the rights of the Commons.'"

After making this announcement he at once resumed his seat, and for the third time in the space of a few minutes there was a demonstration from his followers of loyalty and support.

The motion to adjourn was carried by general agreement, and the House adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

It is understood, says the "Times" that the Government are prepared to continue to receive the new taxes sought to be imposed by the Budget resolutions and the income-tax and tea duty, and to continue to collect these taxes if the taxpayers elect to pay them. It would, perhaps, more accurately describe the situation to say that the officials will receive the taxes rather than that they will continue to collect them, although the difference between receipt and collection is a nice one. Regulations on the subject which have been approved by the Governmeet will be issued very shortly for the guidance of the officials of the Inland Revenue in regard to the receipt of the taxes, and especial reference will probaly be made to the tea duty. A strong hope is entertained in Ministerial circles that what is considered to be the patriotic attitude of the wholesale merchants in the tea trade who desire without prejudice to continue the payment of the tea duty until the financial position shall have been regularised, will be adopted also by income tax payers and others on whom the Budget resolutions seek to levy taxation. The Government will not seek by any legislative measure to regularise the financial position until a new Parliament is assembled.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Rosebery, in his speech in the great debate, made a suggestion, not for the first time, of some form of delegation as the first basis of any reform of the House of Lords. Some of those, he said, who would swell the majority—he had not the slightest wish to convey disrespect—would not count for a great deal when their names were called over, because they were young or because, from circumstances or taste, they had not taken any part in public life. He went on to observe that a selection or 150 peers from this majority would produce a list of names quite as weighty in their collective number as any similar list of names that could be collected from the House of Commons.

In the following lists, says the "Times," we have so far adopted Lord Rosebery's idea as to choose from the majority in favour of Lord Lansdowne's amendment, those Peers who have rendered most conspicuous service in public life or who may be regarded as occupying representative positions in other ways. We do not wish to imply that many of those peers whose names are omitted are not equally entitled to be mentioned, but only that the hundred and more whose names are appended would be among the first to be chosen in any such scheme as that suggested by Lord Rosebery. Had such a scheme been in opsration, therefore, Lord Lansdowne's amendment would still have been carried by a large majority, for a selection on similar lines from among those who vote with the Government would reduce their numbers to about 50:—

The Dukes of Norfolk, Argyll, Beaufort, Bedford, Devonshire, Leeds, Marlborough, Northumberland, Portland, Richmond, Rutland, Sutherland, Westminster, and Buccleuch.

Lords Abergavenny, Bath, Lansdowne, Salisbury, Zetland, Brownlow, Cadogan, Camperdown, Carlisle Cawdor, Coventry, Cranbrook, Dartmouth, Denbigh, Derby, Dundonald, Fitzwilliam, Fortescue, Halsbury, Rochester, Lichfield, Lonsdale, Mayo, Mount Edgcumbe, Onslow, Pembroke, Plymouth, Powis, Roberts, Shaftesbury, Londonderry, Waldegrave, Cross, Goschen, Halifax, Hardinge, Donoughmore, Iveagh, Knutsford, Llandaff, Milner, Ridley, Tredegar, Aldenham, Allerton, Alverstone, Ampthill, Ardilaun, Ashbourne, Atkinson, Avebury, Barrymore, Biddulph, Midleton, Meath, Cheylesmore, Collins, Curzon of Kedleston, Desborough, Faber, Grenfell, Harris, Hawke, Dunraven, Knaresborough, Lamington, Lovat, Macnaghten, Michelham, Middleton, Montagu of Beaulieu, Mount Stephen, Newton, Northcote, Ormonde, Rassborough, Rathmore, Rayleigh, Redesdale, Revelstoke, Rothschild, Stalbridge, Stanmere, Tennyson, Waleran, Wemyss, Wenlock, and Crawford, and the Bishop of Lincoln.

THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION AND THE CRISIS.

The President and officers of the National Liberal Federation on December 1 issued a circular letter to the various affiliated associations declaring that the rejection of the Finance Bill by the House of Lords creates the gravest Constitutional crisis which this country has experienced for more than two centuries If the present action of the Peers is not repudiated swiftly by the people, the rights and privileges won by our forefathers in the great struggles for freedom are all surrendered. The Peers will have established their right to settle how we shall be taxed, and, with the control of the National Purse, the House of Commons will also have lost its authority as the one and only body which can make and unmake Ministries. The manifesto proceeds to urge that the relations between the two Houses must be re-settled by restricting the power of veto at present possessed by the Peers.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE PREMIER'S MOTION.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Asquith moved "that the action of the House of Lords in refusing to pass into law the financial provision made by this House for the service of the year is a breach of the Constitution and a usurpation of the rights of the Commons." He said that the House would be unworthy of its past and its traditions if it allowed another day to pass without making it clear that it did not mean to brook the gravest indignity and the most arrogant usurpation to which for more than two centuries it had been asked to submit. Dealing with the financial position, he said that until fresh Parliamentary provision could be made the necessities of the State could be fully supplied only by resort to the borrowing powers conferred by the Appropriation Act, and that even if that course were adopted the action of the House of Lords must create a very large deficit. He went on to announce that the Government had advised the Crown to dissolve Parliament at the earliest possible moment. Discussing the constitutional question, Mr. Asquith pointed out that in 1628 the mention of the Lords was omitted from the granting words in the preamble of Supply Bills, and that the demand for Supply in the Speech from the Throne was made by the Crown to the Commons only. He quoted the words of the elder Pitt, that "taxes were a voluntary grant and gift of the Commons alone," and Mr. Balfour's statement on the subject of the House of Lords and Money Bills. The talk about the right of the Lords to refer measures to the people was, he said, the hollowest of political cant, the thin rhetorical veneer by which it was sought to gloss over the partisan and unconstitutional action of a purely partisan Chamber.

Mr. Balfour, after criticising the course which the Government were going to adopt to meet the financial situation, characterised Mr. Asquith's sketch of the relations between the two Houses in matters of finance as a gross misrepresentation of constitutional history. The reference of a Budget by the Lords to the people should be of rare occurrence, but the power of doing so would never be taken away. He said that the right of the Lords to reject Money Bills had been laid down by Mr. Gladstone, Lord Spencer, Lord Ripon, and the present Lord Chancellor, and asked the House how far they thought it wise in the interest of the country to clip and curtail the powers of the Second-Chamber by an undue insistence on the privileges of the Commons. So far from the House of Lords in this instance having gone beyond the functions of a Second Chamber, he held that it was, granted that the Budget was exceptional and novel, performing that very function to do which it was called into being.

Mr. A. Henderson said that the Labour Party whole-heartedly, supported Mr. Asquith's resolution. He referred to the Lords "long and disgraceful record of obstruction, mutilation, and destruction," and declared that their attitude had brought about a position absolutely subversive of all the rights and powers of self-government.

On a division the Prime Minister's resolution was carried by 349 votes to 134, majority 215.

The House afterwards adjourned until 2 o'clock to-day.

THE CAMPAIGN.

OPENING SPEECH BY MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

London, Dec. 4.

This is to be a Lloyd-George election. The fact was made clearer than the daylight which streamed through the windows when the Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed a crowded luncheon party at the National Liberal Club yesterday afternoon. He out-Limehoused Limehouse, he out-Newcastled Newcastle.

Mr. Lloyd-George said "I have come here to-day not to preach a funeral oration—(cheers)—I am here neither to bury nor to praise the Budget. If it is to be buried it is in the sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection, (Loud and prolonged cheers). Its slaughter has raised greater, graver, and more fruitful issues. We have got to arrest the criminal. (Hear, hear and applause.) We have got to see that he perpetrates no further crime—(hear, hear)—for the sinister assembly, which is more responsible than any other power for wrecking popular hope, has in my judgment perpetrated its last act of destructive fury. (Loud applause.)

"At last the cause between the Peers and the people has been set down for trial in the great assize of the people, and the verdict will soon come."

Mr. Lloyd-George proceeded to compare the two Houses and to enumerate some of the Peers. There were Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who delivered one of the weightiest speeches against rejection; Lord James, one of the greatest Constitutional lawyers of the day; Lord Cromer, the biggest living Pro-Consul; Lord Rosebery—(laughter)—who advised them not to throw the Budget out; Lord St. Aldwyn, the greatest of Tory financiers, who was not there; and Lord Lansdowne, who, it was broadly hinted, had been forced into this position.

LORD MILNER'S "GENIUS."

On the other side they had Lord Curzon, as to whom he would say "for further particulars apply to Lord Kitchener or Lord Midleton. Then there was Lord Milner, whose peculiar genius was for running institutions and countries into destructive courses.

"D——the consequences" was his motto. How long was Britain going to be ridden down by this sort of rule? Not an hour later than the next General Election. (Cheers.)

"Taking the period when the Peers were making up their minds, which were the journals that advised them not to reject the Budget? All the the weightiest papers on the Conservative side were against it—the "Times," the "Birmingham Post," the "Glasgow Herald," and the "Spectator." I am not quite sure of the "Yorkshire Post." Those were the papers that counselled the House of Lords not to follow the advise of the wild men.

"Who was on the other side? Practically one very able journalist. It is true he was writing in two or three papers. He wrote in the "Observer" and in the "Daily Telegraph" and I am not sure if he did not write for the "Daily Mail." (Laughter.) The man who was advocating a few years ago Parnellism with just the same fervour and just the same extravagance of phrase is found now advocating Protection. Even the "Daily Mail" hesitated; it only came in at the last moment but had a bad skid once to our side. (Loud laughter). But I admit that for the last couple of months it has placed at the disposal of the wreckers that passion for accuracy of statement which has been so dear to it. (Renewed laughter.)

"That is how the Bill was thrown out, not by the wise men, not by the reflecting men of the Unionist Party, but by its Mad Mullahs—(laughter)—and here is the assembly which is supposed to be dispassionate, to be calm, to be judicial above everything. This is the body that is to stand between us and anarchy. Here is the fire brigade which is to quench the flames of a revolution when it comes. Why, they cannot put out a little fire in the back yard of the Sunday edition of the Daily Mail.'" (Loud laughter.)

They were told, he continued, that great financiers like Lord Rothschild and Lord Revelstoke supported the rejection of the Budget. These two noblemen were great exploiters of British capital. He would say to them. "We are getting a little tired of those noblemen who are always running down British products and British investments and all the things of the country that offered hospitality to their forbears and enabled them to make their riches." (Cheers.)

The Lords, he went on to say did not choose the Bill for slaughter on its merits. "At last, with all their cunning, their greed has overborne their craft, and we've got 'em at last—(loud cheers)—and we don't mean to let them go until all the accounts in the ledger have been settled." (Renewed cheers.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 18th December.

637.—Detail for the week ending 25th instant.

Tuesday 21st inst.—Ambulance Class at the Telegraph Office at 5-30 p.m.

Wednesday 22nd inst.—"G" Coy. paradeat the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Mufti.

11.—Commanding Officer's parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with Caps.

638.—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available as follows:—

Sunday, 19th instant reserved for "D" Company.

Monday 20th inst. for Class Firing (1st Period)

Tuesday 21st inst. do. (2nd Period)

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a.m.

639.—Transfer.—No. 5447 Cadet C. W. Sanderson is transferred from "H" to "E" Company from this date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.B.E. PROCTER, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th December.

1. There will be no Class Firing at Santa Cruz this afternoon.

2. There will be a Parade for all members at Santa Cruz on Wednesday next, the 22nd instant, at 7-15 a.m. Rendezvous on the flats near the Jackal Club. Members residing in the Fort are reminded that they will have to send their horses out over night. Picketing pegs and heel ropes will be provided on the camp ground. Train leaves Church Gate Station, at 6-20 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

NOTICE.

Members who intend dining in Camp the evening previous to parade will kindly notify Mr. H. F. Lodge, care of the Standard Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Hornby Road or the Jackal Club, Santa Cruz.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bo. L. Horse.

ANOTHER interesting event is expected to occur in the Royal family of Spain in April. Queen Victoria Eugenie's doctors have advised her Majesty to suspend her usual morning riding exercise. It is interesting to recall that the Spanish Sovereigns were married on May 31, 1906. They have three children, born respectively on May 10, 1907, June 23, 1908, and June 22, 1909. Should there be no mishap her Majesty will have had four children in less than four years.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says:—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote:—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 26, Bombay.

Malaria - - - - - - Fevers.

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

A safe and certain cure for

Malaria

- - AND - -

Influenza,

INTERMITTENT, JUNGLE,

BILIOUS FEVERS

AND A

MILD ATTACK OF PLAGUE.

It is most useful as preventive and cure of INFLUENZA, MALARIA and all varieties of fevers and at all stages, and has been most successfully used during the last visitations.

It fortifies the system against Epidemics, &c., improves appetite, promotes digestion and gives tone to the system without producing constipation.

THOUSANDS ARE CURED.

NUMBER OF LIVES SAVED.

Sold everywhere and at—

M. T. MADON & Co.,

24-26, Abdool Rehman Street,
Corner Shop, Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

THE "CITY" WATCH

THE BEST VALUE IN GOLD WATCHES NOW ON THE MARKET

IN OPEN FACE 18 CT. GOLD CASE, Engine-Turned or Engraved. Rs. 110

A high class watch with fifteen ruby jewels, keyless lever movement, compensation balance and all the latest improvements.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST. SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

EUQUININE

A

(Tasteless Quinine)

Supplied in

Powder and Tabloids

The only reliable remedy against

MALARIA

Obtainable from all Chemists throughout India and Burma.

Beware of Imitations.

Wholesale Agents:

SCHRODER SMIDT & CO.,

BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurities of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has a 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. Such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,

Proprietor.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, 16th December.

The Bombay Mails of 4th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	82 1/3 —9/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ...	25-32 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 99 1-4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London.	20-16 1/2 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.	... 24 3-16+1/16
Do. 2 months hence. ...	... 24 3/16+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver.	... Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	... 62 5-8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate).	1-3-15 1/2

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent. since 9th December.

Council Bills—Extra allotments Madras—Rs.200,000 at 1 4 2 1-2 Transfer.

3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) 97 1/4 unchgd.

Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight ..	4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 1/2 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	4 3/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	4 3/8 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77/9 unchgd.
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 3 3-4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans	... 4 1/3 + 1-8

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion s	...£34,500,000	Dec. £1,400,000
Public Deposits	...£ 7,900,000	Inc. £7,00,000
Other Deposits	...£37,400,000	Dec. £12,00,000
Government Securities	£14,400,000	unchgd.
Other Securities	...£ 24,00,000	Inc. £900,000
Notes and Gold	...£21,700,000	Dec. £13,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 54 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, 16th December.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	Bales. 4,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp.	...
Do. do. called	1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	...
Do. Day's Imports... ...	12,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot, Dull.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures, Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian, Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market, Quiet.

Mid-Americans	8-06+5
Egyptian F. G. F.	13 1/2 unch

	D.-J. J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
Cotton Delivery	7-90 7-93	7-97	8-00	8-02
Mid. Uplands	+7 +7	+8	+7	+7
G. O. C.	M.-J. J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	
Liverpool	8-04 8-03	8-01	7-72	
	+8 +7	+7	+8	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal	5 5-8
F G Bengal	5 3-4
Fine Bengal	5 7-8
Good Bhownugger	6 1-8
F G Bhownuggar	6 1-4
Fine Bhownuggar	6 3-8
Fine M G Bhownuggar	6 3-8
Good Oomra	6 3-16
F G Oomra	6 5-16 Unchgd.
Fine Oomra	6 7-16
Good M G Oomra	6 3-16
Fine M G Oomra	6 7-16
Good Broach	7
F G Broach	7 5-32
Fine Broach	7 5-16
Good Khandeish	6 1-4
F G Khandeish...	6 1-8
F G F Tinnevelly, Liverpool C I F	6 5-16 unchgd
G. M. Westerns C. I. F. London	Dec.-Jan. 5 19-32 "
Fair Coconada C I F London	5 1-4 "
Coconada Ginned C I F London	5 1-4 "

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)	51 1-2
" "	months, Dec.-Jan.
" "	Ports, Antwerp.
" "	Buyers, sellers, &c., Done.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, 16th December.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 25,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	... 2,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	... 7,000

Futures at New York..... Advanced early Jan. 14-94—5 firm Southern Spot Do at New York..... market and improved demand and May 15-61—4 declined later owing to longs unloading.

Spot Cotton at New York ...	... 15-15 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	... 8 1-2 unchgd
Demand Bills	... 4-88 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 52-5-8+1-1
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	... 15 1-16+1-16
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	Jan. 15-19—8
Do. at New Orleans ...	May 15-92—4

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Buyers, etc.—No Sellers.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	38 5-8 (nett)
Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Buyers, etc.—Done.	
Tone—Firmer.	
Linseed per 416 lbs.	... 59 1-2
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Strong.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat 41	
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.	
Tone—Firmer.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cownpore ...	... 41 3-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone—Firmer.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C. I. F.	... 42
Do. Months, afloat.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Wheather Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Done.	
Tone—Firmer.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore ...	... 41 1-2
Do. Months—Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.	
Tone—Firmer.	

SKIN SALE.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day firm with good demand 41,000 sold.

Sheep skins Madras fair 1d. higher.
Do. Bombay good 1d. higher.
Do. do. fair 1-2d. higher.
Do. do. ordinary 1-2d. higher.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 7-8—Done.

ARRIVALS.—"Sulaie".

SUGAR.

German Granulated Sugar C. and F. India ... ... 15- 5+
Double Bags first marks
Month of shipment—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET REPORT.

Royal Exchange, November 19 :—Our market during the past week has been featureless, the business coming round being of quite unimportant dimensions and sellers throughout have met with very little encouragement whatever. We are certainly passing through most depressing times and some people who have been in the trade for a generation say that they have never experienced such a slack state of affairs. To buy cotton to-day and produce yarn and cloth means no profit at all and in some sections a decided loss is being entailed. The current high prices are certainly affecting the offtake and buyers all along the line are afraid to comment themselves very far ahead. Production in one way and another is being restricted, and a large amount of machinery throughout Lancashire is standing idle. Manufacturers cannot afford to produce to stock at the moment, and looms are stopped if adequate prices cannot be secured. Spinners are under a cloud, especially those on American cotton.

Sellers of cloth have had another week of small sales at poor prices and, judging by the attitude of shippers at the present time, there is little probability of any decided improvement in the turnover in the near future. Certain large export houses are meeting with very few offers from abroad, and the time does not appear to be opportune for the anticipation of future wants. In certain directions a little more activity has shown itself for China, and although the business has been rather unevenly distributed, the sales in shirtings are rather larger than in recent previous weeks. Owing to certain manufacturers being short of work to go on with some low prices have been taken, and now business has been secured, quotations are more firmly held. It remains to be seen whether we are at the beginning of more free operations, but larger buying from Shanghai is long overdue. Clearances recently on the other side have improved, and evidently some merchants are in need of fresh supplies. The support being given by Indian buyers has again been poor. The off-take for Bombay and Calcutta, as well as Madras, is discouraging, and many exporters are holding aloof. To place orders freely at current rates it is considered to be dangerous. The inquiry for the various minor outlets is not developing and one market seems to be as good as another as regards the business passing. Makers of heavy goods suitable for the Levant have had a wretched experience for several weeks. Very few practicable offers have come through for Egypt. South American Buyers have been open to purchase at a price, and most of the bids are unworkable. Manufacturers are awkwardly situated as fresh business cannot be forced, and when orders are secured no satisfaction can be derived from the prices taken. Burnley manufacturers continue to curtail the output as much as possible, but some looms have to be kept running so as to retain old connections.

Clearances in the home trade houses are of fair extent, and speaking generally the off-take by country drapers about comes up to the expectations of the wholesale houses. Manufacturers, however, of goods, suitable for home consumption are rather complaining that buyers will not pay current prices. Some inquiry has been dealt with in eight fancy materials for delivery in the spring, but in many quarters there is a disposition to defer placing orders at the moment.

It has been a poor week for spinners of American Yarns, the turnover being small, and prices rather tend to become more unsatisfactory than ever. The production of four days a week running is not easily cleared. Delivery instructions are coming in slowly, and producers throughout have many difficulties to contend with. It is quite expected that the short time movement will be continued until the end of February.

No fresh feature of any moment has transpired in the demand for export yarns, the turnover in both single and twofold descriptions being quite unimportant. India offers have not been workable, and buyers for the Continent have very few orders to put before spinners at the present time.

Some ground is being lost by producers of Egyptian Yarns, and in course counts irregularity in quotations is certainly increasing. Some producers of the better qualities in fine numbers are still fairly well sold. There is some talk of organised restriction of the output, but united action will not be easily secured.

BOMBAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

EXCHANGE.

There is not much doing and T. T. are quoted at 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand 1s. 4 1-8d. and 3 months' Credits 1s. 4 11-32d. Prices during the week remain unchanged.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 3/32d.
Demand Do.	1s. 4 1/8d.
3 m/s. Credits	1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. Francs ...	171 1/2
Do. Marks ...	139 3/4
30 d/s. Hongkong ...	131 1/2
" Shanghai	175
" Japan	149 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 93-4 and advanced gradually to Rs. 93-5 but in absence of buyers the price dropped to Rs. 94-8.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was up by 1-16 at 24 3-16 for ready and forward and New York advanced by at 52 3-8.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23 9 8
97 touch Chinto	23 4 0
National Bank	24 1 6
Chartered Bank	24 1 0
Sovereigns Shield	15 2 0
Do Dragon	15 0 0
Australian	24 1 0
Mints' Slabs	24 0 0

SILVER.

	Rs. a. p.
17 1/2 Penny	63 9 6
17 Penny ready	63 8 0
Local per tola	0 9 9
First Settlement	63 10 0
Second "	63 14 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	... Rs. 10 12
Linseed, Small	... " 9 14

RAPESEED—

Brown Cawnpore	... Rs. 6 5
Yellow do.	... " 6 12
Do. Gujarat	... " 7 2
Poppyseed	... " 9 7
Castorseed	... " 34
Mowrasseed	... " 6 8
Maize	... " 21 1-2/22
Groundnuts	... " 38 38 1-2
Khandesh Howri	... " 43/41
White Gin, Bold 95/5	...
Do. do. do. 85/15	...
Do. do. do. 75/25	... Rs. 40/43 1-2
Do. Mixed 50/50	...
Do. Gin, Small 50/50	...
Do. do. do. 85/15	...
Gin, Black Beaver	... " 38/39
Do. Meggi	... " 42/43
Do. do. Secunderabad...	" 43
Do. Black Kutni	... " 37 1/2
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi	... " 5 15 6
Delhi	... " 5 7 6

Wheat : Firm.
Linseed : Steady. Business passing.
Rapeseed : Steady.
Poppyseed : Firm.
Groundnuts : "
Mowrasseed : Steady.
Castorseed : "
Gingelly : Firm.

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 16th December :—

Wheat	7,356 cwts.
Linseed	2,511 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	1,321 "
Gingellyseed	32,837 "
Poppyseed	218 "
Groundnuts	2,682 "
Castorseed	4,114 "
Rice	8,051 "
Myrabolams	3,047 "
Gottonseed	39,223 "
Mowrasseed	1,768 "
Gram	731 "
Jowar	765 "
Maize	2,532 "

LOCAL YARN.

The following is a list of nominal yarn quotations :—

Yarns.	Per lb.
32s Cop Twist	10 3/8 d to 10 7/8d
36s "	10 5/8 d to 11 1/4d
40s "	11 1/2 d to 11 7-8d
60s " (Egyptian) ...	16 5/8 d to 18 1-8d
30s Water Twist B'dies...	11 d to 12 d
40s Mule " ...	12 d to 13d
50s Pin Cop Wegt ...	9 7/8 d to 10 3/4 d
40s " " ...	10 5-16d to 11d
50s " " ...	11 3-8d to 12 3-8d
60s " " ...	13d to 13 1-2 d
80s " " Egyptian	17 3-8d to 18 3-8d
2-40 American ...	12 1-2d
2-50 " ...	13 1-2d
2-60 " ...	15 1 2d
2-40s Egyptian ...	14 1-2d
2-50s " ...	15 1 2d
2 60s " ...	16 1 2d

SHARES.

The market has been dull and business very limited during this week. Bank of Bombay shares have gradually improved to Rs. 1,502 1-2 and Bank of India's have ruled at and about Rs. 64. Indian Specie Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 53 ; Bombay Merchants' Bank at Rs. 10 ; and Bank of Burma's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 113. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad-Prantej have been put through at Rs. 590 ; Tapti Valley at Rs. 437 1-2 ; Ahmedabad-Dholka's are quiet at Rs. 116 ; and Amritsar-Patti's old shares at Rs. 118 ; and new shares at Rs. 86. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Pile's are quiet at Rs. 133 ; Bamankua's are quiet at Rs. 9 1-2 ; Bombay Burma new issues have declined to Rs. 430 and old issues to Rs. 437 1-2. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Co., Ld. Ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 97, and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 151 ; Bombay Flours are quiet at Rs. 1,000 ; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld. Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 317 1-2 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 272 1-2. The Central India Mining Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 342 ; Phillip's are quiet at Rs. 50. The Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have advanced to Rs. 712 1-2 ; the Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. ordinary shares have decline to Rs. 12 and Preference shares are quiet at Rs. 60d while deferred shares have declined to Rs. 61 1-2. Thacker's are in demand at Rs. 290 ; Bombay Telephone's are steady at Rs. 32 1-2 and Treasher's are quiet at Rs. 560. In Mill Companies, Ahmedabad advance are quiet at Rs. 410 ; Bombay United at Rs. 390 ; Century Mill shares have declined to Rs. 290 ; Central India's to Rs. 1,605 ; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares to Rs. 1,100 ; Connaught's are unchanged at Rs. 190 ; and David's after touching Rs. 372 1-2, have again improved to Rs. 380 : Framji Petit's are quiet at Rs. 1,760 ; Finlay Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 247 1-8 ; Gold Mohur at Rs. 215 ; Kohinoor's have declined to Rs. 695 ; Manekji Petit's have kept steady and have advanced to Rs. 3,542 1-2 ; New Great Eastern shares have dropped to Rs. 190 ; New City of Bombay are quiet at Rs. 750 ; Phœnix at Rs. 86 1-4 ; Sassoon Mill shares at Rs. 900 ; Southern Mahratta at Rs. 200; Standard's have declined to Rs. 1,130; Sun Mill to Rs. 150 ; Swan's to Rs. 250 ; Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,185 ; Vishnu Cotton Ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 230 and Preference shares at Rs. 360. In Press Companies, new Berar's are unchanged at Rs. 550 ; Indian Cotton at Rs. 137 1-2 ; Mofussils at Rs. 720. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations with little or no business reported in them.

COTTON.

The following purchases were made to-day :—

Bales		Rs.
100	Malkapore Hope Mills	264
400	Bengal Ralli Brs	268
500	Amravti M. Bussan Kalsha ...	271
100	Khandesh Assur Mills	257
100	Khandesh Queen Mills	262
200	Hingoli Japan C. Trading Co..	276
100	Khandesh Tata Sons and Co. ...	254
100	Senawad " ...	262
100	Nagur Jubilee Mills	265½
100	Bengal " ...	245
800	Bengal E D Sassoon and Co....	247

We quote :—

	Dec. Rs.	Jan. Rs.
Bengal Fine ...	264	257
" F. Good ...	254	247
Khandesh Fine ...	262	255
" F. Good...	255	245
Amraoti Fine ...	272	264
" F. Good ...	266	258
Akola Khangaum Fully Good ...	235	258
" Fine ...	271	264
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ..	273	268
" F. Good.	268	261
Yeotmal Fine ...	281	274
" Fully Good ...	274	267
Nagpore Fine ...	284	277
" F. Good ...	277	270
Wardha Hinganghat Fine...	287	280
" F. Good.	280	273
Methia Fine ...	262	254
" F. Good ...	255	247
Broach Fine ...	321	March
" Good ...	295	"
Fawginned " ...	293	Apl-May
Westerns ginned machine	287	"
Coompta " ...	305	"

New York ready were unchanged but futures were up by 4 to 8 points. Broach in the commencement was quoted 294 1-2 and closed at 295 to 295 1-4. To-day both exporters and mills bought a moderate quantity. Marwari speculators are settling their engagements as the delivery date is now near.

Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 17th December.

	1909	1908	Difference
Receipts for the week.....	130,251	71,082	+59,169
	1909	1908	
Reps from 1st Oct. to 16th Dec.	699,003	274,256	+424,747
	1909	1908	
Shipts for the week, to Europe.....	27,700	21,935	+5,765
China, Japan and Coast Ports.....	27,133	19,992	+7,141
Total	54,833	41,927	+12,906
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 16th Dec...	1909	1908	
Europe.....	134,326	90,034	+44,193
China.....	13,168	3,351	+9,817
Japan.....	126,159	79,573	+46,586
Coast Ports	5,745	3,480	+2,313
Total	278,296	176,338	+101,908
Afloat in harbour, Europe.....	12,111	440	+11,671
China, Japan and Coast Ports.....	21,570	2,743	+18,827

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 4th December 1909—1,862 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st October 1908 to 31st August 1909—26,168 bales.

Daily arrival of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on Thursday, 16th Dec. 1909 :—

Khandesh	6,489 Bales.
Central India	154 "
Barsi and Nagur	553 "
Berar	1,409 "
Central Provinces	609 "
Comras	9,214 "
Dholera	1,535 "
Compta and Dharwar ...	65 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	4,079 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	717 "
Sind	1,155 "
Total	13,766 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, 17th December,

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.—Jan. ...	7-81 — 9
Jan.—Feb. ...	7-85 — 8
Feb.—Mar. ...	7-89 — 8
Mar.—Apl. ...	7-92 — 8
Apl.—May. ...	7-93 — 8
May—June ...	7-93 — 8
June—July ...	7-93 — 7
July—Aug. ...	7-93 — 8
Aug.—Sept. ...	7-65 — 7

IMPORTS OF TREASURE,

Thursday, 16th December.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
27 Boxes ...	17,35,680	...	...
2 do ...	1,53,600	...	...
2 do ...	...	131,145	...
2 do ...	1,15200	...	...
1 Box ...	38,400	...	...
5 Boxes ...	3,45,600	...	...
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...
6 Packages ...	...	21,397	6,732
16 do ...	770	94,419	10,263

SILVER.

No. of packages	Dollars. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
6 Packages..	1,265	6,903	...
16 do — ...		4,860	...
Importers.		Vessels.	From.
National Bank of India Ltd		Arabia	London
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd		do	do
Chartered Bank of India A. and China ...	...	do	do
Do ...	...	do	do
International Banking Corporation ...	...	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	...	do	do
Comptoir National D. E. do Paris ...	...	do	do
Sundry Importers ...	...	Linga	Jeddah
Do ...	...	Majid	do

FREIGHTS.

Both ready and forward markets have improved by 6d. and a steady business is being done every day.

There is more enquiry on part of seeds shippers and as the rains recently fallen can only do good to standing crops a further good demand is expected. Owners are reported very firm and some of the tonnage which was lately offered for their Port has been taken up by other Ports. Rice Ports especially are reported to be offering more freely for Jan.-Feb. tonnage.

Ports.	This month.	Next month.
Antwerp	15 6	15 6
Dunkirk	15 6	15 0
Havre	16 0	16 0
Hull	15 0	15 6
Liverpool	15 6	15 6
Marseilles	15 6	15 6
Genoa	15 6	15 0
London...	.....	.....
Hamburg	15 9	15 6
Trieste	18 0	17 0
Venice	18 0	17 0
Open Ports ...	...Feb, to May	15 6

PENANG TIN INGOTS.

The market in Penang this week rose from 73·90 dols. to 75·50 dols. and about 100 slabs are to be shipped by the "Bimsalya." 307 slabs have been received per s.s. "Assaye." The exorbitant prices prevent dealers from making forward contracts but those who are in the regular trade are keeping pace with the market and are buying their requirements. Locally prices have advanced from Rs. 39 1-2 to Rs. 41. A large quantity is being exported to Europe, so there is every probability of the market going to 80 dols. by next week.

METALS.

The whole week there was very little business done as home prices have again advanced and for copper the quotation is £69-17-6, but no business is passing. A firm sold November shipment at £68-5. Local prices here have not advanced in absence of good demand. In Yellow Metal business is done at £57-5 for December for Rex. In Yellow Metal Market will be maintained as deem and is good. The ring having resolved not to buy there is not much doing but we learn some firms in anticipation of a good inquiry later on have made forward purchases.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21	
	28	
	35	
	42	
	56	Rs. 55 8
	63	
	70	
	77	
Yellow Metal Sheets	84	
	21	
	28	
	35	Rs. 46 8
	42	
	49	
	56	
Tin Ingots.	...	" 41 0
Spelter S M ...	...	
M M ...	...	" 19 2
J ...	...	
G ...	...	
Georgshutte ...	...	" 23 4
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	" 49 12
Copper Sheetings ... lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		" 62/0
Yellow Metal Sheetings ... lbs. 14, 16		" 47/48
10, 12		

GREY GOODS.

GREY YARN:—There is good inquiry in the market and dealers are giving offers for fresh business but the difference in prices between Manchester and here is so great that business is impossible. We learn that some firms have done business in 2/80 at 12 1-4d. and in 2/80d at 21 1-2d to 22d. The tone of the market is firm and prices locally are gradually advancing. In mercerised on account of Egyptian cotton having gone to 16 1-2d. prices are prohibitive. 2/84 home quotation 1s 2s 5 1-2d for grey and 2s 6 1-2d for bleached but we learn that a firm has sold about 150 to 200 cases for January-February from its previous cheap purchase. 2-80 at 26d. grey and 27d. bleached and 2-80 at 27d. grey and 28d bleached and warp both 2/80 and 2/100 at 6-5 and 6-9. The stock also in the warehouses has declined by 755 bales and is now 11040 bales and a further drop is expected by next month as arrivals will not be heavy.

We quote :—

Rallis (Original Fari)	Rs. 5 4 6
Do. G.Shirtings (Sindurio)	" 5 10 0
Do. 100,000	" 6 2 0
Do. 4025	" 4 10 0
Do. 7900	" 5 9 0
Do. Drills Mosque	" 7 4 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18	" 3 6 0
Do. do. No. 636	" 2 15 0
Do. do. No. 188	" 2 12 0
Do. Mulls No. 525	No stock.
Ritchie, Four Heads	Rs. 5 6 0
Do. No. 1566	" 3 2 6
Forbes No. 651	" 5 10 0
Lyon, Shanker	" 5 8 0
Do. No. 1575	" 7 2 0
Newhursts	
Do. B B	" 7 2 0
Do. B F B	" 8 10 0
Do. B B B B	" 8 13 0
Do. B B B B B	" 8 8 0
Do. P S	" 7 14 0
Bombay C No. 1500	" 5 6 0
Grahams No. 2730	" 5 3 0
Yellow Horse 5lbs.	" 5 1 0
Flemings No. 463	" 4 8 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen	" 7 0 0
G. P. Drills, American	" 10 5 0

WHITES.—In absence of demand there is no rise in prices in our side. The arrivals are fairly good and the stock on the Warehouses shows an increase of 308 cases amounting in all to 39,197 packages. The regular season will begin at the close of next month when goods bought in a cheap market will cease to arrive and their prices locally all round will advance. In low qualities of nainsooks prices have advanced by 6 to 8 annas per piece but the stock being limited a further rise is expected. In mulls also the lower qualities are in demand and prices have gone up by 4 to 6 annas.

White shirtings, lower qualities, are in demand and stock being limited prices are put up by 8 to 12 annas but fresh business with Manchester cannot result on account of higher prices required by makers. Lichmann No. 1,500 is quoted 12·2 while rates locally are Rs. 9-4 and as arrivals are heavy and goods bought at 11-6 are still arriving and there is no change.

GREY.—In spite of such a big rise and cotton having gone up 8d, there is no material advance in the price on our side as demand is not very brisk. No doubt this rise in Manchester has enabled dealers to clear away their old stocks but if Manchester prices remain firm by February the stock here will be materially reduced. In 39in. cloth the demand is good but Manchester prices are up by 1s. 3d. which makes Manchester business impossible. This month there is a decrease of 257 bales in the warehouse and next month we think there will be a further decrease as arrivals are not heavy.

DHOOTIES :—As there were good sales made last month upcountry buyers are not inclined to add to their stocks till their previous purchases are sold. Prices are all round maintained but fresh business with Manchester is practically nil.

PRINTS :—There is no change in the market and dealers are gradually putting up prices as cotton advances.

Prices for White Goods as under :

Graham's Nainsooks 77/7777	No goods.
Do. do. ... 88/8888	Rs. 2 1 3
Do. do. ... A I	" 2 5 9 to 6
Do. do. ... 199/399	" 2 11 0
Do. Mulls ... 9/999	" 3 8 0
Do. do. ... 9999	" 4 3 6
Rallis Nainsooks ... 1900	" 1 10 6
Do. do. ... 61/81	" 1 13 3
Do. do. ...7070/9090	" 1 15 6
Do. do. ... 9999	" 2 2 0
Do. do. ...5300/9300	" 2 3 6
Do. do. ... 7/27	" 2 4 6
Do. do. ... 88/98	" 2 7 6
Do. do. ... 39620	" 2 10 6
Do. Mulls ... 55	" 0 15 6
Do. do. ... Sun	" 1 4 0
Do. do. ... 1170	" 1 7 0
Do. do. ... 1270	" 1 7 6
Do. do. ... 50/60	" 2 11 0
Do. do. ... 6/600	" 3 9 0
Do. do. ... 6000	" 4 4 6
Do. do. ... 88	" 3 6 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...3939/5959	" 1 10 0
Do. do. ...3500/5500	" 1 14 3
Do. Mulls ... 1260	" 1 8 9
Do. do. ... (Jovala).	" 2 6 6
Lyon Nainsooks ...4545/6767	" 1 14 6
Greaves do ... 8000	" 2 15 0
Do. Mulls ... 5060	" 1 8 0
Do. Nainsooks 30/50300	" 2 0 0
Shaw Wallace's ... Motor Car.	" 1 15 0
Macdonald Mulls ... 64	" 2 6 6
Liepmanns ... 1500s.	
Holland ... 40000.	" 10 12 0
London c4000	" 13 8 0
Horrocks Shirtings... M O	" 11 12 0
Do. do. ... M H	" 12 12 0
Do. do. ... E F	" 15 0 0
Do. do. ... S O	" 10 4 0
Do. do. ... A O	" 21 0 0

PEARL.

Market here as declined by 10 to 15 per cent. on account of Home prices being low. A good business was done on the Continent about two months back and the dealers had made heavy purchases which emboldened local jewellers to consign parcels freely. The stock on the Continent is heavy and for a time we do not think there will be any improvement.

IVORY.

There is not much doing but prices are maintained. The following quantities have arrived to date for the Quarterly Sales 25th January 1910.

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
8	0	0	0	East Indian.
5	0	0	0	Egyptian.
0	13	2	13	West Coast African
1	2	0	1	Sea Horse Teeth.
14	15	2	14	

Deliveries since October auctions, 60 tons.

STATISTICS.

	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904
Imported 1st Jan. to 30th Nov.	289	247	250	230	266	201
Deliveries 1st Jan. to 30th Nov.	288	223	238	233	253	220
Stock to 30th Nov.	86	87	49	34	86	50
Landed during Nov	10					
Deliveries Nov	59					

SUGAR.

The local and up-country demand being very small dealers are anxious. Sellers and prices have gone down 2 to 3d. per cwt. all round.

Home market is rather week and B.R.S. is quoted 15s. 2d. for January-March shipment F.B.H. We have no business to report.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks:—

	Rs. a. s. d.	
Z K Z	... 13 2 — 16 2	FBH Stock 100 bags.
B R B	... 12 0 — 14 9	" 500 "
T M O	... 11 8 — 14 0	" " 25000 "
1-18	... 10 9 — 12 9	" " 95000 "
Mauritius ...	11 5	... 175000 "

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 4th Dec. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

THE PERIL OF THE FOOTPATH.

A decision has been given by the Court of peal which is of great importance to all se who are obliged to make use of country paths. The plaintiff claimed damages for uries sustained from being bitten by a horse le traversing the defendant's field. The l point at issue was whether the plaintiff trespassing: the footpath was not a lic one but it appears that the defendant not prevented the public from using it. court decided against the plaintiff since a ner is allowed to keep even a ferocious e in his own field. It is, however, to be d that Lord Justice Buckley differed from opinion of his colleagues, and it certainly ms as if the public will be the losers by this gment. A footpath, even when there is right of way, is so often used by all and dry that there should be some protection the public, though they are technically passers. The average person, in using a uented path, does not first consider the l aspects of the case, and should not be ject to such unlooked-for risks as wild bulls ferocious horses, without legal protection. word, the holder of the land should be ged to make it quite clear to every one t the land is private, and the public can- enter save on their own responsibily.

SECOND-HAND POLITICS.

A prophet is not without honour, save in own country, and a member of Parliament ept when in the House, is always a person mportance. This, we imagine, is the ex- nation of the curious fact that utterances Parliament never attract the attention of erances out of Parliament. The "Daily ror" asks the question, and it is a perti- t one: Why are speeches so little read? gned article by any well-known politician attract numbers of readers to the journal in h it may happen to appear, but the state- ts will very likely be less carefully consi- d and more hurriedly arranged, if he is sy man than those he embodies in his d, level headed, fortnightly neglected ches. It is admittedly, easier to read the ing article in the paper, and parrot-like, repeat its opinions, but one modestly fesses that perusal of the actual speeches o less interesting, and gives one, in addi- n, the satisfied, self-righteous glow of hav- weighed the matter and decided for one- f. No doubt lack of time is answerable for the glect of the verbatim report of the debate, t one cannot get rid of the feeling that a tion of intellectual activity would make nsiderable sacrifices to understand more oroughly its politics.

VARIUM ET MUTABILE.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones has been giving rth his ideas on the changing of the present sition of women. Woman, in his opinion, as becoming more and more the intellectual mpanion of man. The truth is, we cannot lp thinking, that man is rather frightened nd out of breath at the pace "things" are oving. When a lady called a gentleman a brute" fifty years ago, it was regarded as a liable but understandable outburst of im- tience on the part of an inferior and insuffi- ntly educated brain. Nowadays, when ty B.A.'s, and LL.B.'s call him names, man n only think that woman deserves to be s intellectual companion. This seems to othe woman, and is the most handy arrange- ent man can, for the moment, make. But eturn to Mr. Jones's opinions, the res- ibility for any unpleasantness during the sition should be laid on the shoulders, not "virago suffragists" or made reptiles, but "the nature of things." Change, at a unty Junction or in coppers, is always ublesome.

THE CAPITAL OF AUSTRALIA.

By giving its assent to the site of the new deral capital, the Australian Senate has ally concluded nearly ten years' controversy. ss-Canberra is the present name of the nship that is probably to play such a mendous role in the future, but that, of rse, is only a temporary appellation. The lley which is to receive the legislative centre a continent will surely be honoured with a re suitable and dignified name. The dif- ent considerations that prompted a site n the bush" are well known even in this ntry; chief among them, of course, being rivalry of Melbourne and Sydney, or her Victoria and New South Wales. Yass- nberra is a compromise: it is about 200 les south-west of Sydney, within the borders New South Wales, but the ground for a consi- ble area on each side, including perhaps ess to the sea will be constituted independent deral territory. It will not be long now till gumtrees are cut down and building ope- ions commenced. The prospect is certainly inviting one. It is not often one has the portunity of seeing a great city built accord- to plan from its very beginning. Some of new cities of Western America have sprung rapidly enough, but this will not be a neer town with its inevitable concomitants pare boards and galvanised iron. It will be ity built "to order," with capital and a led population behind it. It is a great portunity, which Australia ought to do jus- e to.

LE ROL DES TENEBRES.

King Pataud" is becoming quite an in- ution beyond the Channel. If the gay and ly Parisians are not very careful, their City Light will one of these days become darker n the nethermost pit, unless they find it pos- e to calm the outraged pride of the secre- y of the Electricians' Union. He showed his d rather dramatically at King Mannel's t to the Opera, by ordering his men to ke work immediately after the first act. consequence was that the "behind the ne" machinery was brought to a standstill, King Pataud was only induced to with- w his veto by a written agreement to raise electricians' wages. However, the mana- s of the Opera find they can withdraw from ir promise—now that the performance is r—on the plea that it was signed under test. So that the "coup" was more drama- than effective. Moreover, M. Jaures, the ve leader of the Socialist Party, does not prove of these antics, since they do not help the Social Revolution. But if Pataud can, he claims, plunge Paris for a considerable riod into darkness, that is quite an effective ough revolution for *one* day's work.

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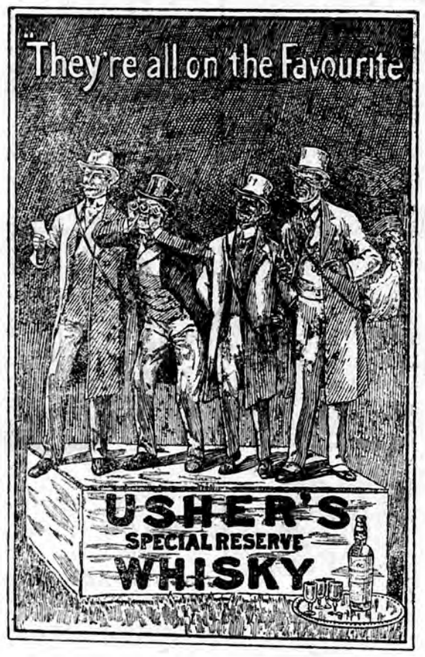

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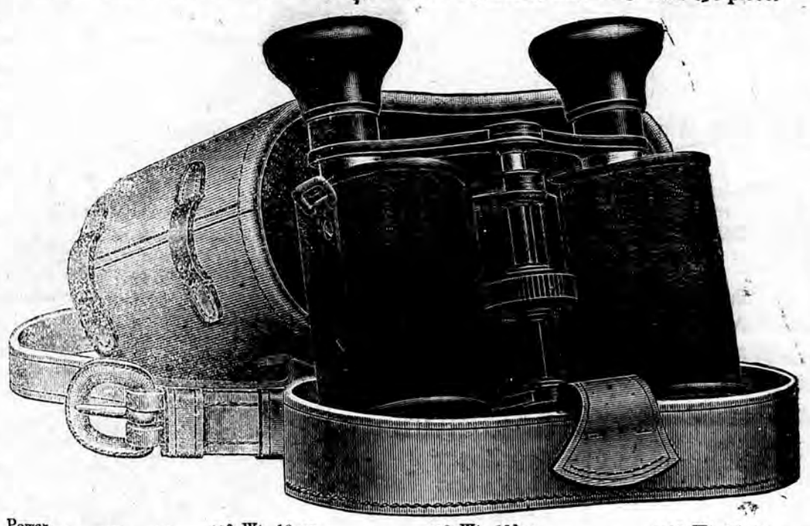

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1. The property of H. H. the Nawab of Sachin: 12 H. P. 2 cylinder Beeston Humber Car, very little used, with side entrance, double phaeton, 5 seated body and cape cart hood, complete with all accessories.
2. The property of Purshottamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai, Esq., Bombay: 12 H. P. 2 cylinder Richard Brazier car, with Magneto Ignition, 4 seated swing seat, side entrance, body cape cart hood and all accessories.
3. The property of B. H. Hewett, Esq., Municipal Engineer, Bombay: 12 H. P. 2 cylinder Darracq car, with Battery and Magneto Ignition, 5 seated, side entrance, body cape cart hood, glass screen and all accessories.
4. The property of Jamsetjee M. Wadia, Esq., Bombay: 15 H. P. 4 cylinder Orleans car with side entrance, body cape cart hood and all accessories.
5. The property of Mulraj Khatao, Esq., Bombay: 12 H. P. 4 cylinder Humber car, with 5 seated side entrance body, cape cart hood and all accessories.
6. The property of Col. Collie, I. M. S., Bombay: 15 H. P. 4 cylinder Orleans car, side entrance, 5 seated body, cape cart hood and all accessories.
7. The property of Suleman Hashim Saudagar, Esq., Bombay: 30 H.P., 4 cylinder Beeston Humber car with Magneto and Battery Ignition, 5 seated, side entrance, body cape cart hood and all accessories.
8. The property of Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, Esq., Bombay: 40 H. P. 4 cylinder Hotchkiss car, used only for about 10 times and practically good as new with Magneto Ignition, 7 seated, side entrance, touring body, cape cart hood and all accessories. Believed to be the fastest car imported to Bombay; very suitable for touring.
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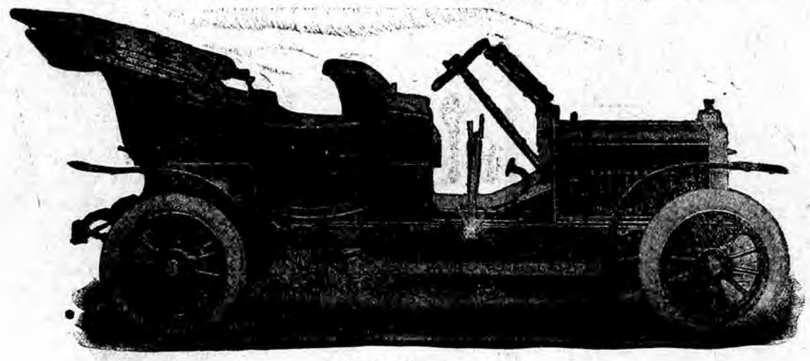

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